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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... EDITOR
S. D. THOMPSON ..... BUSINESS MANAGER
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

No Big Profits

At the Opera House Shoe Store.

You Can Buy

The finest flavoring extracts in the city for the least money at Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street.

Beaver Academy,

For Young Men and Boys. Opens September 10, 1866. Rev. R. T. Taylor. eod

Scotch Ale—Jeffrey's, in Pints.

Scotch Ale—Jeffrey's, in pints.
London Ale—Allsop's, in pints and quarts.
London Ale—Allsop's, in pints and quarts.
Byass' London Brown Stout.
Byass' London Brown Stout.
The above brands are acknowledged to be the finest known, and are held in high esteem by the entire medical fraternity, where a healthy tonic or invigorator is required. The genuine only of the above brands sold by McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Kenwood Boarding School

For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re opens September 11. Send for a catalogue. eod

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

Will restore a rec hair to its original color,

The Portland Fire—A Card.

The North American Fire Insurance Company has paid its losses at Portland and received from the assured the following testimonial:

PORTLAND, ME., July 9, 1866.

The undersigned having held policies in the North American Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., bear grateful testimony to the prompt and liberal manner the same have been adjusted and paid, thereby alleviating the losses sustained by the recent terrible conflagration. We cordially recommend the North American, of Hartford, to the confidence and patronage of the public:

J. F. Donnell,	A. N. Noyes & Son,
Woodman, Trott & Co.,	Charles Sawyer,
Jeremiah L. Wilde,	R. M. Brown,
Lewis S. Hovey,	K. Wright, M. D.,
George S. Hay,	A. A. Morrell,
Thomas B. Forsons,	S. H. Weeks,
Nathan J. Lewis,	Charles Morse, M. D.,
J. C. Woodman,	H. S. Kaler & Co.,
M. O. M. & L. A. Hovey,	H. A. Lufkin & Co.,
by E. S. Hovey, attorney,	Ald. H. Brown & Co.,
Davis Brother,	Joseph S. Jewett,
Dunham Wickham,	

OFFICE OF THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.
WM. BENNETT, JR., Secretary.
JOHN B. ELDRED, JR., President.
HARTFORD, July 13, 1866.

To the Patrons of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company:

The Old Connecticut takes pleasure in announcing to its patrons that the disastrous conflagration in Portland, on the 4th of July, has in no way effected its soundness or prosperity. It has just declared and paid its 28th dividend, and the money is in bank to pay every dollar of its losses, most of which have been adjusted and paid. The claims already adjusted reduce its whole loss to $17,000, which it is expected will be still further reduced by adjustment now being made. After paying every dollar of its losses it has a cash surplus of $60,000; ran no unusual every risk, and show a larger per centage of surplus than, with very few exceptions any company now doing business.

S. W. THOMPSON & Co.,
Burke's Building, No. 39 Fourth Street,
Agents for the above Company.

The Daily Commercial

Summer Resorts.

The present exceedingly warm weather admonishes every one whose business will permit him, to betake himself and family to some one of the summer resorts with which our State abounds. There is no State in the country that beyond State limits to find a cool dwelling place, invigorating exercise, or those appliances which furnish delight and pleasure to mind and body. Lengthy railway rides to reach the seashore and other places of summer resort are the very reverse of pleasure during the heated term, as those who have recently undertaken them will bear witness. Pennsylvania contains many delightful resorts, prominent among which is the Mountain House, at Cresson, Cambria county. Situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, the atmosphere is clear and cool, pure and refreshing. A delightful breeze at all times pervades the locality, and at no season more exquisite and invigorating. The ample grounds have been highly improved, and the extensive hotel, with adjoining buildings and cottages, has been fitted up in an elegant and commodious manner, affording increased facilities over those of the past season. A fine band of music has been engaged for the present season, and extensive livery is provided to accommodate those who may desire to ride around the country. In fact, the most extensive and complete arrangements have been perfected for the entertainment and enjoyment of the guests, of whom there are already a large number at the Springs. Mr. George W. Mullin, the accomplished proprietor, is exceedingly attentive to the comfort and pleasure of his guests, and no man could be more so. He, it is well-known to our citizens, is thoroughly skilled in the art of keeping hotel, and enjoys an enviable reputation in that particular, and wherever he stands at the Mountain House attests the popularity of that institution and its landlord. Cresson Springs are reached by way of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a pleasant ride of some five hours from Pittsburgh, and but few miles to the spot. Parties desiring rooms should apply early to Mr. Mullin.

Another interesting and most inviting summer resort is Fayette Springs, located a brief walk from the famous Fayette Springs, whose waters possess a charm in their healthinvigorating power that is irresistible to the visiter. The Hotel is situated on the National road, eight miles from Uniontown, and is convenient of access, as the cars on the Connellsville railroad taking guests to Uniontown, and a pleasant drive in handsome coaches conveying them to the Springs. The historic interest surrounding the country about the Springs, there being many objects to be seen possessing attractions from their association with early incidents in the career of the Father of his Country, makes the spot most attractive and enjoyable. The drive to the Springs is delightful, while the air is pure and health-inspiring. A very pleasant summer season may be most profitably spent at Fayette Springs. Messrs. Wiggins & Bunting, the proprietors, are most pleasant and accommodating men, and attend to every reasonable want of their guests.

The Hendrick House, situated at Williamsport, is one of the most extensive and elegantly fitted up hotels in the State. Williamsport is a very city, and has many attractive features. The House is situated in a grove of forest trees, and is most delightfully situated for health and comfort.

The Woodville House, situated on the Washington turnpike, some eight miles from the city, is a pleasant place at which to spend a few days in the country. The drive thereto by pleasure parties from the city is an interesting one, and the proprietor invites all to give him special calls, as he is prepared to provide for them most hospitably.

THE GALAXY for August 1st, is for sale by Gildenfenny, No 65 Fifth street. It has many attractive papers, among which is a clever essay on "Sound and Sense," by George W. Reman. "Galeways of the Central Park," by by Grant White, is excellent.

The Public Park Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have read in your columns, lately, many propositions for a public Park, and that several sites have already been selected, with a view of getting our public spirited citizens to take hold of the matter. Your correspondent "Rural" speaks of Bluth's grove, and offering inducements over any other plat of ground in close proximity to the city. I am with his views, so far as having a public Park in some location where we could breathe free from soot and dust, Heaven's pure air. And in summing up the advantages of locations, I would not forget that accessibility, is the first consideration. What I understand by a public Park is, that every one, rich or poor, young or old, strong and feeble, can enjoy the same privileges. For the people who keep their carriage, buggy or aerochele, distance is not a drawback, so that it is within half an hour's drive, they will take that all the better.

But what of the clerk, the mechanic and laborer, the very persons who most need recreation and pure air? They must walk, or stay in society, if you do not provide a Park where it will be easy of access. As Dr. Gross's place has been spoken of favorably, and there are reasons why it is in a would be the best location for a Park. I have understood that the Messrs. Passavant Railway Company have laid a branch road surveyed from the present line in Lawrenceville to said boundary, and if the parks was located on their line, I have no doubt but that they would build the road immediately, and have cars running to and from every five minutes. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad is within five minutes walk of this farm. On the farm of Dr. Gross there need be no planting of trees, except the small ornamental evergreens, &c., as there are now handsome and large forest trees of every variety, and only need thinning out, instead of planting, to make a beautiful and shaded park. Besides, at a little very small amount of money need be expended in this land to make it in one years' time, a popular resort for all classes.

VIVA LA PLEASURE.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—A very curious record comes to us from France, which, if true, determits the silk worm to its original, undisturbed life, and reclassilk from the mulberry tree without the intervention of the cocoon. A Frenchman affirms that he has succeeded in reducing the fine textile substances which are found in the bark of the mulberry to the fineness, durability and general appearance of silk, to faith in the discovery, has put up large quantities of the bark, for producing this description of silk. If the discovery is true, the fabrications of millinery will become numerous in it these broad degrees where it can be grown and as in this country that belt is both long and wide, we shall have profit from the invention. Large and magnificent fillings have happened in the world's history.

WANT TO REDEEM THEMSELVES.—A Toronto letter says: I had a conversation with a gentleman a few days ago upon the subject, and he told me that the volunteers from Hamilton who did such confused service at Ridgway, owing to the incapacity of the General in command, have openly declared that the next time they have an opportunity of going into battle they will never retire till they cover themselves with glory even if the single ordering them back should blow till the day of judgment. And this feeling of desperation prevails among the volunteers all over the country. Their pride has been wounded by the lamentable speeches of their Canadian leaders in the United States over the Lime Ridge affair, and they are bent upon being mischief to Fenians generally upon the first opportunity.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1866. NO. 272

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Adjournment of Congress.

PROMINENT POLITICIANS IN COUNCIL.

Desire to Keep Fernando Wood out of the Philadelphia Convention.

Proposed Repeal of Part of Neutrality Laws.

Release of Fenians Held in Canada Urged.

BANKRUPT BILL KILLED FOR THE PRESENT.

Payment to Loyal Owners of Enlisted Slaves

General Dix Appointed Minister to the Hague.

General Sickles to be Naval Officer at New York.

How Tennessee Passed the Amendment

Refugees and Freedmen in Arkansas.

Henry G. Stanbery Confirmed Attorney General.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1866.

The Adjournment of Congress.

The presiding officers of both Houses are of opinion that the adjournment cannot be effected by Saturday. The House meets an hour earlier, while both Houses are holding night sessions.

Important Political Meeting.

There was an important meeting of prominent politicians here to-day, at which Messrs Doolittle, Raymond, Thurlow Weed, Niblack, and others were present. One of the subjects discussed was the impropriety of allowing Fernando Wood to have a seat in the Philadelphia Convention, but it was contended that he could not be excluded under the call, which covered every body who approved of it.

The Neutrality Laws.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have decided to report a bill for the repeal of so much of the neutrality laws as prohibit the transportation of arms from one foreign country to another. In this connection it may be added that the House passed resolutions to-day urging the release of Fenians held in Canada, and the withdrawal of the prosecution of them in the United States Courts.

Bankrupt Bill Killed.

In the Senate to-day the Bankrupt bill was killed for the present session, by a vote of 17 to 14, on a motion of Mr. Sherman to lay on the table a motion to take it up. Had there been a full Senate the result might have been different, though it had become apparent that if passed at all it would be in an abridged form. A fine band of music has been engaged for the present season, and extensive livery is provided to accommodate those who may desire to ride around the country. In fact, the most extensive and complete arrangements have been perfected for the entertainment and enjoyment of the guests, of whom there are already a large number at the Springs. Mr. George W. Mullin, the accomplished proprietor, is exceedingly attentive to the comfort and pleasure of his guests, and no man could be more so. He, it is well-known to our citizens, is thoroughly skilled in the art of keeping hotel, and enjoys an enviable reputation in that particular, and wherever he stands at the Mountain House attests the popularity of that institution and its landlord. Cresson Springs are reached by way of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a pleasant ride of some five hours from Pittsburgh, and but few miles to the spot. Parties desiring rooms should apply early to Mr. Mullin.

Paying Enlisted Slaves.

An amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill orders the Secretary of War to pay to the owners of enlisted slaves in Kentucky a sum not to exceed three hundred dollars for each slave enlisted. Every claimant must prove his loyalty beyond a question before receiving any money, and no money is to be paid until the Secretary of War reports to Congress that he is in opposition to the rebellion, but afterwards decided not to take the responsibility. Commodore Rogers also gives an account of the conduct of the Iron clad Monadnock during her voyage from Philadelphia to San Francisco. She proved to be entirely sea-worthy, even in the roughest weather. Great praise is given to Lieutenant Commanding Bunce, who had charge of the vessel.

PARDONED.

The President has authorized the issue of a pardon to A. E. Maxwell, a rebel Senator, in compliance with the earnest request of Vice President L. P. Stockton, and Governor Smith and Morgan, Governor Marvin and John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

To be Deputy Post Masters—Thomas D. Steele, Sparta, Wis.; Wm. C. Kossman, Hamilton, Ohio; Archibald M. Hays, Hays Settlement, Miss.; John Neal, Chambersburg, Pa.; Charles Hall, Oshkosh, Wis.; Frank Harmon, Oberlin, O.; John W. Graham, Cairo, Ill.; John Kensler, Connersville, Indiana; Alexander Belong, Huntington, Indiana; A. G. Beer, Ashland, Ohio; Geo. B. Filson, Steubenville, Ohio; John Scherberner, Massillon, Ohio; Wm. R. Smith, Hillsborough, Ohio; Moses Neal, Lebanon, Ohio; Joseph W. Low, Ottawa, Illinois; John D. Strong, Jacksonville, Illinois; Thos. O. Osborne, Canada.

To be Consuls—Wm. H. Weir, at the United States of Columbia; James M. Eder, Buenavista; Perreiro Gonsbs, Quetec; Chas. Shroul, Toronto, Robert L. Bodine, Cape Town; R. C. Taylor, of New York, at Ascension Besigny.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue—O. C. Maxwell, of Lebanon, third district Ohio; Peter A. Keyser, third district Pennsylvania; Isidney Wakenham, eighth district Illinois; Benj. J. Grant, seventh district Kentucky.

To be Collector of Internal Revenue—Ferdinand Van Vere, third district Ohio.

To be United States Marshal—John Logan, Southern District, Illinois.

To be Lieutenant in Marine Corps—Lewis R. Hammersly, of Pennsylvania; Frank A. Mullony, New York.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill making appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial expenses, the bill extending the time within which States may select lands for Agricultural College purposes, and the bill fixing the number of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain judicial circuits. The last named bill provides that no vacancy in the office of associate justices shall be appointed until the number of justices be reduced to six, and thereafter the courts shall consist of a Chief Justice and six associate Justices. The first and second judicial circuits are to remain as now constituted. The third shall consist of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware; the fourth of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; the fifth of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; the sixth of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee; the seventh of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; the eighth of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas; the ninth of California, Oregon and Nevada.

FRENCH EMBASSY WITH MEXICO.

A letter from the city of Mexico, received here, contains the intelligence that Maximilian has signed a treaty with M. Dano, the French Minister, with the following provisions: Seven hundred French troops will remain in Mexico under Maximilian's service, and the Mexican flag is to support them for five years. France will furnish besides to the Maximilian government five hundred thousand dollars, every month for five years, to meet Maximilian's civil expenses. Maximilian is to give as security for the money thus advanced and other claims the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Maximilian's revenues are to be collected by French officers.

TENNESSEE.

Joint Resolution to Admit Her Passed Both Houses.

President will Return the Same without His Signature,

His Reason, it is Not Required.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1866.

Tennessee.

The feature of Congress to-day has been the final passage of the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee to representation. The House took up and, without debate, concurred in the Senate amendments, made on Saturday, to the same. The Democrats and Messrs. Raymond, Jenckes, Rhode Island, and Latham, West Virginia, voted against the preamble. The resolution, being a joint one, goes to the President for his signature. He has informed one or more several members that he shall return the same to Congress without his signature, on the ground that the Constitution confines exclusively to Congress the power for each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and that, therefore, the object contemplated by the joint resolution is effected without the signature of the Executive.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Appeal to the People of the Northwest—Revenue Frauds.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—The *Courier* to-morrow will publish an appeal from Samuel I. Kiad, of New Orleans, to the Northwestern people, in behalf of the South, urging the removal of the test oath, and the restoration of rights, and to support President Johnson's policy.

The revenue officers of this city seized one hundred barrels of whisky in possession of different merchants, sold by Thomas Shenck, of Marion county, in fraud of the revenue laws. The guilty parties were arrested, and Shenck, in default of the bond required, was committed to jail.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Extensive Fire-Incendiarism.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—A Nashville special records a fire at midnight on the 21t, damaging Lewis Wedding's store to the extent of $10,000, Boyce, Demoville & Wheaton's drug store, $1,000. During the progress of the fire, incendiaries kindled another fire in a building formerly owned by the government, now occupied by Mowatt & Co., stored with saddles, harness, paper and oils. The loss is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. Insurce for $10,000 in the Home Company of New York, and the Phœnix of Hartford. The man who discovered the fire was effected from the house, and the incendiaries poured a barrel of oil on the flames.

The Tennessee legislature had a quorum today, fifty-seven members answering to their names.

STATE ITEMS.

Rev. Samuel Gutchins, an old and respectable citizen of Lykens, died at his residence in that place on Tuesday last, at the ripe old age of 70. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis.

The Upper Dauphin *Register* says: The mountains at the northern and eastern edge of our town have been resounding since last week Monday, having caught fire, it is said, through the carelessness of some young men who were bathing in Rattling Run. The conflagration has extended over a large portion of the mountains, and from present appearances, threatens to continue for an indefinite period, consuming in its progress a large quantity of valuable timber.

A terrible accident happened near Miller's station, Mercer county, a few days since, by which a fireman named George Mead was killed, and the engineer, named Smith Baker, had his leg so badly crushed as to render amputation necessary. Several others, who were standing among them several ladies, were slightly injured. The accident happened by the entire train, of five cars, going off the track, and being hurled from the track and down a steep embankment. The engine and cars were considerably damaged, but it was wonderful that more persons were not killed.

On Saturday morning last, the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Jacob Zerr, living at Geiger's Mills, Berks county, was about to milk a cow when she was stung in the left ear by a bee. From the effects of the sting Mrs. Zerr was in a few minutes thrown into a violent spasm, frothing at the mouth, her limbs becoming rigid, her jaws tightly locked, and rendering utterance or speech. For a time the most serious consequences were apprehended, as no medicine could be got between her jaws. Relief, however, through the efforts of a gentleman who was present, but who was partially restored by rubbing her with camphor and brandy. A physician was sent for, who thought she would recover entirely, in a few days, from the effects of the sting.

On the 17th instant, a son of Mrs. Meade, and a colored boy, living with Charles Wilson, while bathing near Brookville, were drowned.

July the 21st, the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association removed to Gettysburg.

Mrs. Susanna Boyer, the oldest inhabitant with a single exception of Harrisburg, died in that city on Friday, aged ninety-four years and twenty-seven days.

For thirty days, commencing yesterday, 23d instant, all mails passing on the Pennsylvania railroad will be weighed at the depot in Harrisburg, in compliance with an order issued by the Postoffice Department at Washington. Owing to the great increase in the weight of the mails, the railroad company asks an advance for transporting the same, and the order alluded to has been issued in order that the proper figures may be determined.

The sale of A. Pardee & Co., Coal operators at Hazleton, Pa., was blown open the other night, and $15,000 taken. Several of the churches, the Odd Fellows and some private citizens had funds in the safe.

The Postoffice at Greenville, Mercer county, has been made a money order office, to go into effect during the month.

On Wednesday night last, a wagon and blacksmith shop, owned by Farmer & Hopkins, at Townville, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is reported at $2,500. The fire was the work of an incendiary. It was with the utmost difficulty that the flames could be prevented from extending to dwelling houses in the vicinity. One house was badly damaged. There was no fire apparatus and the active exertions of the citizens extinguished the flames with buckets of water.

The citizens of Catasauqua, Pa., are about to erect a soldiers' monument of Italian marble. The design is exceedingly rich and chaste, being six feet square at base, and twenty-six feet high, with the American flag thrown over a fluted column, and hanging in graceful folds around the sides, while on the top is the American eagle in the act of defending the flag from its enemies. On the various sides are the names of the members of the Forty-sixth and Seventy-seventh regiments Pennsylvania volunteers; also of those deceased; Scriptural quotations, &c., and the names of the numerous battles in which they were engaged.

The Wrightsville *Star* of Friday says: We are pained to hear of the sudden death, at an advanced age, of John M. Whitehill, Esq., of Manetta, on Tuesday last. Mr. M., who is about seventy-eight years of age, had gone into a harvest field near town on that morning, and was noticed leaning against a tree for awhile, when he sank down and immediately expired.

On Tuesday Mr. Wm. H. Follmer, of Watsontown, Northumberland county, came to an untimely death by drowning. In endeavoring to ford the river at a point known as the landing place, the latter became in some way unmanageable, when Mr. F. slipped off within a short distance of the ferry boat, and was rescued by men on the bank, but they knew Mr. F. to be an expert swimmer, and did not know that he needed assistance until it was too late. He was in the prime of life, and was a highly esteemed, useful, enterprising citizen, and is consequently much lamented.

There are now five persons in jail at York, charged with the murder of the Squibb family, near that place, in June last. The York *Press* notices the last arrest as follows: A man named Jacob Coughlin was arrested at Harrisburg, and brought to the jail in this place, on Tuesday, charged with the murder of the Squibb family. We are told that he is a resident of the vicinity of Harrisburg, and that he confessed that he had murdered three persons, and that he expected to be hung for the crime. Upon making this confession it was supposed that it was the murder of the Squibb family he alluded to, and was according arrested as being the perpetrator of that horrid deed. It is said the confession was made on Monday, the day of the murder.

Hon. C. Washburne still lies quite ill at the House of Gen. Grant, although somewhat convalescent. He has leave of absence the remainder of the session, with permission to delay his report on the Memphis affairs until next December.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Laying the Shore End at Valentia.

Trying Trip of the Great Eastern.

The Work So Far Well Done.

Condition of Affairs at Heart's Content.

We announced by telegraph yesterday morning the successful laying of the shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable at Valentia. The splicing of the main cable to the shore end was to take place on Wednesday, 11th inst. The Great Eastern met with strong gales and high seas on her way to Berehaven with the cable on board, well calculated to test her trim and sea going qualities. At one time the wind was so fierce and so full ahead as to take a knot and a half an hour of her speed, and bring her down from nearly seven to little more than five knots. The heavy swell and wild chopping seas, too, in the Irish channel told not only on her speed, but even on her steadiness, and, though her rolling was trifling, she plunged her bows into the heavy seas with a depth and frequency which she has never done since the memorable night when she was so nearly lost in the gale off Holyhead. Beyond these disagreeables there is nothing much of incidental interest to record. The Great Eastern anchored at Berehaven on the 6th of July. The condition of the vast submarine wire on board the Great Eastern was tested night and day during the trip by Mr. Willoughby Smith, the chief electrician, and it is believed that it has greatly improved since its immersion under water in the tanks, and was considered to be electrically perfect.

Laying the Shore End—Interesting Description.

The London *Post's* Valentia correspondent gives the following relative to the laying of the shore end: Before we reached the anchoring ground one or two boats came alongside, to the crews of which Mr. Gloss made known his desire to hire a number of boats. This news seemed to spread as if by magic, for in the course of two or three hours no fewer than forty-two boats had collected round the ship, and gradually took their places at the stern, where they formed a long line stretching towards the shore, and appearing, when viewed from the top of the vessel like the tail of a great kite—if it is allowable to compare a ship engaged in serious an undertaking to a schoolboy's plaything.

Preparations were speedily made, the cable was put up and passed from the hold into a large tub filled with water, and placed in the centre grove, whence it passed round the drum of the paying out machine, and thence to the sheave at the stern, over which it descended to the water. A strass line was sent ashore from the ship and stretched from the stern to a rock at the base of the cliff, close to the spot where the cable was to be landed. To this line the boats held on, passing it along each from stern to stern. After several hours' pulling the ships reached the southwest, and the boats began to drift towards the northern cliff, occupying a position which would take the ships' sterns to the rocky bottom, and it was for a moment a question whether the ships could be positioned, but it was decided, on the suggestion of Captain Haytage, of her Majesty's ship Rinown, to attach the cable to the strass line and veer it out from this and the desired effect of keeping the boats more to the southward, and in the proper line from which to land.

This plan of laying the shore end of a cable was first suggested by Lieut. Berryman, aid-de-camp of Captain White, the officer of the coastguard at this station. The most formerly employed in the first attempt to lay the cable in 1857, part of the cable was paid out, and then the raft was cut away, and the end was presumed lost, but soon found much better. Before describing it is hopeful to state that the present cable has been successfully laid without difficulty or accident, and from those previously laid. The thick portion of it, which is of immense strength, and might be better described as a rope than a wire, is about thirty miles in length, and tapers gradually into the slender portion of the main cable to which it is to be spliced. At a point close to low water mark the very thick part ends, and the intermediate portion of the way may be called the beach end, stretching from thence to the line where the deep water portion of the rope is without the protection of the strong wire, and is consequently much lighter and slighter than the portion which is to be laid in comparatively light galvanized wire. To show the strength of the cable, it may be mentioned that it may be said that it is more than probable that on the 6th inst. Saturday it was within a trifle of breaking strain, when a sufficient length of the thick cable to have reached the shore was veered out, and the ship's head put to sea. By this new arrangement, the whole operation was performed in about half the time occupied by Mowatt & Co., stored with saddles, harness, paper and oils. The loss is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. Insurce for $10,000 in the Home Company of New York, and the Phœnix of Hartford. The man who discovered the fire was effected from the house, and the incendiaries poured a barrel of oil on the flames.

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The Wrightsville *Star* of Friday says: We are pained to hear of the sudden death, at an advanced age, of John M. Whitehill, Esq., of Manetta, on Tuesday last. Mr. M., who is about seventy-eight years of age, had gone into a harvest field near town on that morning, and was noticed leaning against a tree for awhile, when he sank down and immediately expired.

On Tuesday Mr. Wm. H. Follmer, of Watsontown, Northumberland county, came to an untimely death by drowning. In endeavoring to ford the river at a point known as the landing place, the latter became in some way unmanageable, when Mr. F. slipped off within a short distance of the ferry boat, and was rescued by men on the bank, but they knew Mr. F. to be an expert swimmer, and did not know that he needed assistance until it was too late. He was in the prime of life, and was a highly esteemed, useful, enterprising citizen, and is consequently much lamented.

There are now five persons in jail at York, charged with the murder of the Squibb family, near that place, in June last. The York *Press* notices the last arrest as follows: A man named Jacob Coughlin was arrested at Harrisburg, and brought to the jail in this place, on Tuesday, charged with the murder of the Squibb family. We are told that he is a resident of the vicinity of Harrisburg, and that he confessed that he had murdered three persons, and that he expected to be hung for the crime. Upon making this confession it was supposed that it was the murder of the Squibb family he alluded to, and was according arrested as being the perpetrator of that horrid deed. It is said the confession was made on Monday, the day of the murder.

Heart's Content.

The New York *Herald's* St. Johns, N. F., correspondent of July 11th, says: The arrangements, so far as the telegraph companies are concerned, are about the same as last year. The office, fitted up under the direction of Messrs. Field, Gisborne and Orton for the reception of the cable and the accommodation of operators, is still retained under a fourteen months lease, and will be re-opened in the course of a week (probably) for business purposes. It is comfortably furnished, and contains a full collection of instruments and electrical apparatus, including two of Varley's celebrated galvanometers, now admitted by scientific men to be the best in the world. As in former communications, I may state that the peculiar features of those instruments, it is unnecessary to enter upon details again, and shall, therefore, merely state that the principle on which the sensitive character is based consists in an ingenious contrivance by which the currents are read by the reflection of a spot of light thrown from a parraffine lamp and small mirror upon a horizontal scale, placed at a distance of a few feet.

Mr. Alexander M. Mackay, Superintendent of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, has just returned from Sydney, Cape Breton, where he was engaged for many days in the work of laying the shore end of the cable was paid out, and then the raft was cut away, and the end, at present, is lost to view, but the desired effect of keeping the boats more to the southward, and in the proper line from which to land.

This plan of laying the shore end of a cable was first suggested by Lieut. Berryman, aid-de-camp of Captain White, the officer of the coastguard at this station. The mode formerly employed in the first attempt to lay the cable in 1857, part of the cable was paid out, and then the raft was cut away, and the end was presumed lost, but soon found much better. Before describing it is hopeful to state that the present cable has been successfully laid without difficulty or accident, and from those previously laid. The thick portion of it, which is of immense strength, and might be better described as a rope than a wire, is about thirty miles in length, and tapers gradually into the slender portion of the main cable to which it is to be spliced. At a point close to low water mark the very thick part ends, and the intermediate portion of the way may be called the beach end, stretching from thence to the line where the deep water portion of the rope is without the protection of the strong wire, and is consequently much lighter and slighter than the portion which is to be laid in comparatively light galvanized wire. To show the strength of the cable, it may be mentioned that it may be said that it is more than probable that on the 6th inst. Saturday it was within a trifle of breaking strain, when a sufficient length of the thick cable to have reached the shore was veered out, and the ship's head put to sea. By this new arrangement, the whole operation was performed in about half the time occupied by Mowatt & Co., stored with saddles, harness, paper and oils. The loss is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. Insurce for $10,000 in the Home Company of New York, and the Phœnix of Hartford. The man who discovered the fire was effected from the house, and the incendiaries poured a barrel of oil on the flames.

The Tennessee legislature had a quorum today, fifty-seven members answering to their names.

STATE ITEMS.

Rev. Samuel Gutchins, an old and respectable citizen of Lykens, died at his residence in that place on Tuesday last, at the ripe old age of 70. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis.

The Upper Dauphin *Register* says: The mountains at the northern and eastern edge of our town have been resounding since last week Monday, having caught fire, it is said, through the carelessness of some young men who were bathing in Rattling Run. The conflagration has extended over a large portion of the mountains, and from present appearances, threatens to continue for an indefinite period, consuming in its progress a large quantity of valuable timber.

A terrible accident happened near Miller's station, Mercer county, a few days since, by which a fireman named George Mead was killed, and the engineer, named Smith Baker, had his leg so badly crushed as to render amputation necessary. Several others, who were standing among them several ladies, were slightly injured. The accident happened by the entire train, of five cars, going off the track, and being hurled from the track and down a steep embankment. The engine and cars were considerably damaged, but it was wonderful that more persons were not killed.

On Saturday morning last, the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Jacob Zerr, living at Geiger's Mills, Berks county, was about to milk a cow when she was stung in the left ear by a bee. From the effects of the sting Mrs. Zerr was in a few minutes thrown into a violent spasm, frothing at the mouth, her limbs becoming rigid, her jaws tightly locked, and rendering utterance or speech. For a time the most serious, consequences were apprehended, as no medicine could be got between her jaws. Relief, however, through the efforts of a gentleman who was present, but who was partially restored by rubbing her with camphor and brandy. A physician was sent for, who thought she would recover entirely, in a few days, from the effects of the sting.

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The Daily Commercial

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REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN P. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE V. McKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

NAPOLEON'S FINGER.

Strangely at first sight, it would seem, but after all, naturally enough, NAPOLEON has stepped in to play the most conspicuous part in the bloody business between Austria on the other. And this, too, without a moving army, or an avowed hostile intent even, on his part. It was Italy that had the greatest expectations, but, compared with Prussia, she has done least towards their realization. It was Prussia that struck the blow that caused Venetia to fall, and it has fallen into the French Emperor's basket, the result of a single nod from him. The tribute herein to the power of France and the Emperor's pretensions as the arbiter of Europe, is too significant, and the fact too important to be overlooked by the rest of Europe—more especially Russia, who, we may readily suppose, views not without uneasiness the humiliation of Austria and the looming up of France.

Italy is not satisfied with the way things are going, notwithstanding as a military power Austria has been humiliated. Although Italy and Prussia together were too much for Austria, NAPOLEON'S finger raised in warning becomes an intimation not to be disregarded even by the victorious allies. What apprehensions it may create in the heart of Russia, and what it may portend for Europe, is a wide field for speculation. Under the circumstances we may safely suppose that Austria, at the present moment, is quite as well pleased as either of the other parties interested. NAPOLEON'S finger is the most conspicuous object now.

PUBLIC HEALTH—A WORD OF CAUTION.

It is a matter of no small gratification to learn that notwithstanding continued reports of alarming character in other cities, our own is in a comparatively very healthy condition, which is in a great measure owing to the heavy rains that have fallen within the past week, cleansing the city—a piece of special providence for which we cannot be too thankful.

The constant apprehension of disease, though it undoubtedly does some little harm to a few individuals, is in the main very beneficial, as it certainly causes a watchful restriction in diet and attention to other matters, important to the preservation of health, which would otherwise be neglected. While it is a subject of congratulation to know that by these means the diseases incident to the season have not been numerous, the danger of epidemic visitation is still great, and warns us of the great necessity for continued effort, and the practice of self denial of the appetite for doubtful and treacherous articles of food.

Nothing can be more absurd than the popular belief that a large supply of so-called fresh air, which means night air, is preventative of disease, by making the atmosphere so pure, it cannot be propagated. From no single cause do more cases of summer diseases originate, than the exposure to the injurious and often fatal effects of impure night air. The genial sun and active vegetation, the two great purifiers of the air we breathe, cease to act as such at night, and towards morning the atmosphere, especially of a city, becomes impure and destructive of health. Nearly all the worst cases of dysentery begin during the night, and are often caused by sleeping in a stifling draught of air, whose temperature frequently falls from thirty to forty degrees from the time of retiring till daylight the next day. The cool and grateful breeze, like the vampire with its delicate wings, fans the fatigued sleeper to dangerous repose. Avoid a draught of night air, and you have at least used one important precaution.

BABEL BUILDING.

The original projectors of the Philadelphia Convention were modified Republicans. They had their own peculiar notions and ways, but they had, for years, passed currently for Republicans. Ambitious to do something and to create something that would overtop everything else in the same time, they undertook the erection of a new party organization, founded, not on the old and tried principles of the Union party, but on those which were peculiar to themselves.

But their half finished work has encountered great embarrassment from the influx of workmen more numerous and more adroit than themselves. As it was with a famous structure of old, a confusion of tongues has broken out among the architects. Union men call to one another, and the loudest respondents to the call are men of an entirely different kind. There is a vast amount of "jawing" and jabbering between the old workmen and the new comers, and what with rough talk and violent gesticulation, they seem ready to fight about the convention and its aims, twenty days before the date of its meeting. JOHNSON-Republican conventions propose to have a Union guard at the door, and the Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner* and *World* propose to let members in by back door and front. If they have any scruples about qualifications, it is about admitting uncompromising Republicans, if any such should apply, which is not probable. Meanwhile the congention approaches with the speed and smoothness of time, but the new party, having a rougher road to travel, advances with slow and dubious step.

Pubtic Baths.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is a matter of common complaint that men and boys are constantly in the habit of bathing in broad day light "all along the shores" of the two rivers running by our city. This is not, perhaps, strictly true. The bathers, as a general thing, take to boats in the middle of the river, and in full sight of those passing over the bridges, frequently exposing themselves in a manner that forbids any detail here. There is no doubt that the public authorities are remiss to a considerable extent in their duty, or these shameless men and boys would be driven off the river, or arrested by the police. The custom is literally winked at in some cases, as your correspondent happens to know by personal observation.

Now, it is high time that adequate steps should be taken to prevent these indecent exposures, and at the same time secure for the masses the undoubted benefits of bathing. This can only be done by providing public baths where every one who may obtain a luxurious wash, secure from penalty and free of expense. The cost of an establishment of this character in Pittsburgh, would be far less than our moneyed men suppose, not only in the construction, but also in properly maintaining it. In many parts of England and France they are entirely supported at the public expense, and so far as I can learn, they have proved to be public blessings. The *Boston Bulletin* refers to this subject, and says that these public baths have been introduced with beneficial results. I quote:

"We have been at pains to visit all these institutions, and to gather facts concerning them which will be of general interest. These we present below—prefacing them with the opinion that among the acts of our city government designed to promote public health, morality and general welfare, that which authorized the establishment of free public baths is entitled to rank among the most praiseworthy and practically valuable."

The writer of the above mentions six of these establishments, affording accommodations for about one thousand individuals of both sexes. By the rules governing them, which I find incorporated in the same article, it appears that the baths are open from June to September, on week days *from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.* and on the Sabbath *from 5 to 9 A. M.* The bathers provide their own towel and bathing dresses, and are otherwise under the necessity of conforming to an excellent code of rules, which, while they are somewhat rigid, cannot be objectionable, as they are calculated to make the public bath system of Boston a perfect success. My design is to awaken public interest in this matter. Certainly, we require some such facility as this, which I could urge for many and various reasons, but another reminder may possibly serve to wake the people up to the value and importance of this suggestion.

RECREATION AN A LIFE-BUSINESS.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL know that we are not opposed to recreations and amusements. They are necessary for the moral health both of individuals and communities. And not only should not communities frown upon those who enjoy them, but they should provide those of an innocent and improving character for the participation of all classes of people. But while we have these views, and, in fact, because we have them, we cannot, but regard with regret and apprehension the conduct of those, whether old or young, whether male or female, who make recreation the sole or principal business of their life. There is a homely adage, the purport of which is, that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy; and that all play and no work makes him a mere toy. We do not believe either a wise method. But we confess, that of the two we would prefer, for a son or daughter, the dullness, if it must be so, of overwork and scanty recreation, to the empty headed and useless frivolity of a life spent in mere amusements.

Quiet and athletic recreations, especially to the young, relieve both mind and body after the fatigue and exhaustion incident to sedentary or active employment. They give a zest to life, and, enjoyed seasonably and temperately, are no inconsiderable auxiliaries to happiness and virtue. But, however innocent in their character, and however useful, in their proper time and degree, they become an injury and a shame when made the entire business of life. To go, the first thing on Monday morning, to places of recreation and continue there all the live-long days till Saturday night, will make a mere toy of any young man, and a very worthless toy, too. And it is no better for the young woman whose entire time is spent in recreations, amusements and idleness.

How that gentle and wise practical philosopher, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, would have raised his hands in astonishment and sorrow at such a person! The true happiness of life is promoted by having something useful to do and doing it, and then bringing off the work with a line of recreation. But all play and no work turns recreation itself into a bore.

LOYALTY IN THE SOUTH.

General STERDMAN, says a Southern paper, being asked, "What class of people in the South are most loyal to the Union?" instead of praising the negro, replied, "the returned rebel soldiers." This is quite probable. Many of them, and during the latter period of the rebellion, most of them were forced into the army by a military despotism, called the Confederacy. It is quite natural that now, under the protection of the "old flag," they should have the most friendly feelings toward the Government which it represents.

On the other hand, were the question asked, "who in the South are most disloyal to the Union?" the true answer would be sure to embrace the politicians, the broken-down and thread-bare aristocracy, and a considerable proportion of the newspaper scribblers, who during the war, by every sort of shift and trick, contrived to keep at a safe distance from all "villainous salt-petre" explosives. The soldiers have had enough of fighting in the cause of such men, and, no doubt, most of them are content to sustain the Government that has released them from that hard and cruel conscription. But those who dragged them from their homes and forced them into their army, have not finished their bad work. Passion and habit keep them to their old business, of cherishing sectional jealousies and hindering the harmonious re-union of the country and the prosperity even of their own unhappily portion of it.

SLOUGHING.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, all whose old and blighted hopes are now centered in the Philadelphia Convention, says:

"The words of Mr. Raymond sloughs off from the Philadelphia Convention and leaves that movement to the healthy development to which it is justly entitled. Success will be for the cause it is intended to promote."

Undoubtedly: for he must be a blear-eyed man, who does not see the development to which the movement is daily tending, and the cause it is intended to promote. And his sight cannot be much better, who does not perceive that no intelligent and true Republican can give his aid in furthering that tendency or cause. The *Enquirer* understands the "situation," with regard to the Philadelphia Convention, perfectly, and with characteristic effrontery, though with less cunning than usually marked its policy during the war, it undertakes to lecture Mr. RAYMOND out of the proposed Convention. What business has the editor of the New York *Times*, a paper that has sustained the Union, to have any say about the famous approaching Convention? The "healthy development" of the movement can be secured only by leaving it, so thinks the *Enquirer*, to the fostering care of such Unionists as itself.

After the hint given by the Richmond organ of the movement, we shall expect to see a sloughing off of all such Unionists who may have favored it, though an error of judgment. And, we should not be much surprised, from the spirit shown by the Copperhead managers, to find that those Unionists who won't slough off will be removed by the shorter process of amputation when the Convention meets.

It has been one of President JOHNSON'S principal complaints against Congress that loyal Southern Senators and members were not admitted. But what do we see? The moment Congress was ready to admit the Tennessee delegation, the President was found doing all he could to keep them out. It is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that Mr. JOHNSON has progressed to the point in his career where consistency has ceased to be cultivated or observed. At the outset of his difference with Congress, many were disposed to credit him with good intentions, for they thought they perceived in the faithfulness he seemed to manifest for his own convictions, a quality to applaud, even though took in one hand and a Colt's revolver in the other, and, going to the rear of his saloon, drank off the beer, deliberately set down the mug, wiped his mouth, and then inserting the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth, fired it, blowing his brains all around the shed.

It is now stated that there is no foundation for the report (printed originally in a New York paper) that the Cunard line of steamers is to be withdrawn from Boston at the expiration of the present postal contract.

The Pittsfield *Eagle* says the compressed air drills are in operation on the east end of the Hoosac Tunnel, and are working finely. They penetrated six feet into the rock one day last week.

Rev. Father O'Reilley, a Catholic priest at Worcester, on Sunday last, alluded to the expected visit of James Stephens, the Fenian leader, to that city, and requested the members of the congregation to do all they could do for him, and to give him a good reception, saying that to be called Stephens to be a worthy man, who would do all that could possibly be done for Ireland.

When General Gregory went to Texas he visited a lawyer at his office and asked him for a copy of the laws of Texas. The lawyer opened a drawer, took out a large and handsome bowie knife, and gave it to the General.

Austria threatens to destroy Baden, if that little German State should not help her in the crusade which she has got up against Germany, and which is dependent for its chief support on armies composed of Sclavonians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Poles Italians, Croats, Jews, Gypsies, Illyrians, Dalmatians, Moravians, Greeks, Wallachs, Istrians, and other races. That is the way in which she supports the claims of Germany,—and such are the men who are gravely said to be fighting Prussia in the name of German race! There is very little that is Germanic in the Austrian empire.

SHOCKING REBEL BARBARITY IN VIRGINIA.—Gen. O. O. Howard reports a case of barbarity in Virginia upon a female slave, by her mistress, which surpasses in its pitiless atrocity all that we have yet heard. The story is that of a young woman who was stripped naked, tied, and thrown face downwards before a hot fire. Her back having been burnt or scorched by the fire, her mistress procse ded to lacerate so whipping her with the greatest fury after which, horrible to relate, a mixture of cayenne pepper, vinegar and oil was poured over the shrieking and almost dying victim. General Howard has a photograph of this poor creature in a distressed condition. The Judge Underwood of Virginia proposes to take her into his own family and to accompany her to the President of the United States, there to let him see the last specimen of the humanity of the reconstructed.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS FOR PAVING STREETS TO BE DEDUCTED FROM THE INCOME RETURNS.—Commissioner E. A. Rollins of the Internal Revenue Department, writes to the Hon. John Wentworth, in reference to a letter of Mayor J. H. Rice, of Chicago, on the subject of deducting from the income returns the expense of paving, assessed by the municipal authorities, that when a tax for the grading or paving of streets assessed under the municipal or other public laws, and the payment thereof is *compulsory* upon the persons against whom it is assessed, the amount actually paid by such persons should be allowed as a deduction from their respective incomes.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Chicago police are engaged in investigating the lottery enterprizes in that city, with the determination of rooting out those that are not *bona fide*. Is this a dodge of the Crosby Opera scheme?

Kennedy, one of the murderers of Maloney, at Sand Ridge, near Chicago, and the murderer Chace, are both to be hanged next Friday, the latter at Joliet, and the former in Cook county.

A New York speculator recently hired a cab in that city, agreeing to give the "Jehu" a "put" on gold for the amount of fifty thousand dollars —gold being then at 152, instead of paying the usual fare which is two dollars. The offer was accepted, but gold fell to 147½, and the transaction cost the speculator a nice round sum.

Oil borings have ceased in Iowa, since the publication of State Geologist White's opinion on the presence of oil in that State.

London contains twenty-three theaters, having a capacity to accommodate thirty-four thousand people in the aggregate. The largest are Drury Lane and Covent Garden, and the smallest is the Queen's Theater.

Over thirty million pounds of tea are annually consumed in the United States.

A conductor on the Hudson River railway, New York, challenges any boat crew in that State, to go a distance of five miles for a premium of five thousand dollars, he to enter the contest with two water shoes, each twelve feet long and six inches wide.

A dispatch from Marshalltown, Iowa, says that wheat is selling only fifty cents per pound in that region—the cost of transportation from the East keeping down the price.

A report says that some of the physicians in Janesville, Wisconsin, are using common kerosene oil for sprains, bruises, rheumatic indications, colds, and with remarkable success.

The American Popular Insurance Company of New York, offer a prize of five hundred dollars for an essay on "Physical signs and other indications of longevity."

The Louisville Common Council has guaranteed one million of dollars toward building the Knoxville railway.

The Connecticut Legislature has adopted a law which is now or ought to be in full operation, that every railroad company conveying passengers in that State, shall provide their passenger, baggage, mail and express cars with a proper and suitable connecting apron of the full width of the track, attached to the platform of their cars, so as to enable persons to pass from car to car with safety, or forfeit one hundred dollars for each day's neglect.

According to the laws of Brigham Young's government in Utah, when a man joins his church, one tenth of all his property has to go to the support of it, and one-tenth of all the annual profits of the remainder. If the man has no property, one tenth of his labor has to go to the church; one-tenth of every trade or occupation has to be represented; and if a man should be idle thirty days, the tithing man claims the profits of three days' labor, on the ground that no one has a right to idle away three days belonging to the Lord.

The firemen of Baltimore are to have their lives insured by the city, for $2,500 each.

It has been ascertained by actual computation that the united ages of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Railroad Company is just one century. Average seventy-one to a person. The Director the very handsome average of sixty-six years and eight months.

A French newspaper, speaking of the horrors of London, said quite recently: "Will it be believed, in London a certain class of roasted walnuts and cats' livers is eaten and popular in all classes of society?" Some of the subscribers to the paper insisted upon further particulars in order that they might avoid this horrible soup when they went to London. The editor said the soup he alluded to was called in London walnut catsup.

The Ulverstone (Eng.) *Advertiser* says that three sisters, daughters of Mr. Martindale, Kentmere Hall, have married, or are about to be married, to the number of Her Majesty's subjects to the extent of sixty individuals, as follows: the oldest, seventeen; the next, nineteen; the youngest, twenty-four.

A German newspaper gives the following account of a "terrible scene": A carpenter returning home from a long journey, found his wife dying, his child dead, and an order to join the army, pinned to the door. The combination of misfortunes so overcame the wretched man that he fell to the ground in a fit, and died in a few minutes after. His wife's body soon followed him to the grave."

A New York paper, speaking of the copyright bill recently introduced into the British Parliament by Lord Lyttelton, says that it secures to the author of the work of fiction the exclusive right of dramatizing his own novel "during his life and for seven years after his death."

Paris is full of people—visitors from nearly every country in the globe, and the excitement of social life is said to be greater than it has ever been known to be before. At the Grand Hotel and the Louvre, there is said to be over eight hundred American guests, while the hotels of less repute are enjoying a corresponding gain range from tourists of other countries.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Bulletin* says: "To give you my impression of what public opinion in Paris is regarding the war, I see in a way that is exceedingly Pro-Austrian and anti-Prussia is heartily hated here. Bismark is denounced everywhere Nothing so exhilerates the Parisians as to hear of a Prussian discomfiture, nothing so much depresses them as to hear of a Prussian success. So, unanimously as far as I can learn, the hopes of this people bend to the unequivocal success of Austria in the north. Very different is the feeling regarding the southern campaign. I do not consider it an exaggeration to say that nine out of every ten Parisian hearts beat with enthusiastic sympathy for Italy."

The Paris exposition prizes foot up $493,000 in gold or 800,000 francs. First, for Works of Art, in which department there are 17 grand prizes, each valued at 2,000 francs; 32 first prizes, 80 francs; 44 second prizes, 600 francs; 46 third prizes, 400 francs. The carriages from the United States to be selected by the United States Commission. Second class of prizes, for the products of Agriculture and Industry:—Grand prizes and allowance in money of a total value of 200,000 francs; 160 medals in gold valued at 1,000 francs each; 1,000 medals in silver; 3,000 medals in bronze; 5,000 or more honorable mentions. All the medals will be of the same model.

The *Scientific American* says that Mr. Horatio Ames, the patentee and manufacturer of the gun which bears his name, lately brought it under the notice of the Emperor of Russia. The resources of the Russian gun factories were at once placed at his disposal, together with a liberal appropriation of money to establish the manufacture in that country. The offer, however, was declined, on account of the lack of skilled labor in Russia, and the want of general facilities for special manufactures of iron.

The principal features of a new park to be erected in Brooklyn, opposite New York, are: First, a series of green commons, partly separated by groves, but giving an unbroken stretch of greensward three quarters of a mile in length, and over one hundred acres in area; second, a grove or a tract of woodland, free from underbrush, nearly as long and as large as the meadows; third, a lake sixty acres in extent, or nearly three times as large as the largest on the Central Park, New York.

A party of indignant wives attacked a bagnio at Sylvania, Ohio, last week, but were routed by the tall gipsy woman who kept it, and who had armed herself with a well-pole. The husbands then came to the rescue, and compelled the gipsey and her companions to flee.

Mr. C. H. Brand, a Chicago saloon keeper, tired of life, ordered his bar keeper to draw him a mug of beer, the only last week, which he

THE HARMONY SOCIETY.

Change in One of the Fundamental Articles of Association—Recent History—Outlook, Enterprises—They own Two Railroads and a Town—Their Oil Business, &c.

According to the original articles of association, assented to at the organization of the Society in 1806, and more formally adopted at New Harmony, Indiana, in 1821, and renewed again at Economy, Pennsylvania, in 1827, it was stipulated that in case of the *withdrawal* of any member of the Society, for any cause, the money or property originally brought into the common fund by such person, should be *refunded* without interest in one, or three annual installments. This provision had been found, at a very early period, to operate unfavorably, both by keeping up a feeling of inequality among the members, according as they had brought in less or more into the Society, and by fostering a disposition to withdraw among any who might become disaffected. Accordingly, as early as 1818, those who had been among the original members, agreed by common consent to *destroy* the record which had been kept of the amount contributed by each, in order that their children might not know, and that they themselves might forget, as far as possible, how much each family had brought in. It was not, however, until after some of the lawsuits before described, and especially after the difficulties growing out of the claims of Count Leon's adherents, that it was determined to abrogate altogether the article which provided for refunding to withdrawing members. Accordingly in 1835 the following new articles were unanimously adopted and signed by the three hundred and ninety-one members, then composing the society, viz: "1st, The said sixth article in regard to refunding pecuniary amounts and made void, as if it had never existed, all others to remain in full force as heretofore. 2d, All the property of the society, real, personal and mixed, in law or equity, and howsoever contributed or acquired, shall be deemed now and forever, joint and undivisible stock. Each individual is to be considered to have finally and irrevocably parted with all his former contributions, whether in lands, goods, money, or labor, and the same rule shall apply to all future contributions, whatever they may be. 3d, Should any individual withdraw from the society, or depart this life, neither he in the one case, nor his representatives in the other, shall be entitled to demand an account of said contributions, or to claim any thing from the society as a matter of right. But it shall be left altogether to the discretion of the superintendent to decide whether any, and if any, what allowance shall be made to such member, or his representatives, as a donation." These new articles effectually precluded all further claims from any who might withdraw, and made it henceforth the interest of all alike to live and die in fellowship with the Society. It has always been customery, however, to make a donation to any member who withdraws in an open, regular manner, to the amount usually of not less than $200, and in special cases a much larger amount has been granted.

RECENT HISTORY.

The later years of the society's history up to the present time are marked by few incidents worthy of special notice. They have continued to pursue the same quiet and industrious course of life as in former years. All their business is conducted with clock-work regularity. There is a place for every thing, and everything is in its place. Every individual has his or her proper work to do, and all go forth to their daily empl oyments with apparent cheerful contentment. In view of such a danger as the "rush and hurry" of a fashionable city, the Harmonists have adopted the plan of living entirely by themselves, and thus preserving their Sabbath stillness, and the absence of children (except a few apprentices and others) renders it all unlike most other American towns. They are not in the habit of receiving visits, or hospitably entertained at the hotel, but no regular boarders are received as in former years. Owing to diminishing numbers, they have necessarily contracted the range of their mechanical and agricultural operations, and their profits from these sources are proportionally diminished. They keep a store which serves for the accommodation of themselves and their neighbors, and which is also the postoffice and the general place of business for the Trustees.

GENERAL APPEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Accumulation is no longer among the prominent aims of the society. They have enough for their own wants and have no need to lay up for others. A certain portion, however, of their profits is still kept employed. Among their chief sources of income, for some years past, have been certain outside enterprises, especially the oil business. But even into these investments they have been drawn involuntarily rather than from any excitement equal to that of speculation by which others are influenced.

They have ever been ready to extend aid and relief to individuals and enterprises which commanded their confidence, not forgetful at the same time of the safety of the investments which they were called to make. In the end they have often been compelled to become the sole owners of property which they did not want, in order to save themselves from loss through the failure of the parties to whom they had advanced funds. In some such cases, especially where an individual or family were concerned, they have waited long and patiently for payments due, and have given every opportunity to their debtors to recover from their embarrassments and to redeem property which had been mortgaged to them. The Rapp family in Beaver and Allegheny counties, and elsewhere, are now in comfortable circumstances or even wealthy, who would have been utterly bankrupted but for the forbearance of these benevolent creditors.

Where companies have been concerned, while they have been forbearing, they have also, as in duty bound, had an eye to profitable returns. All loans and other investments have been in the hands of the Trustees, who as faithful business managers, were bound to consult the interests of the Society. Sometimes, they had found an *elephant* on their hands, and sometimes they have had upon a good speculation.

Among their larger outside investments may be mentioned the Saw-mill Run coal mines and railroad, once a single interest under one company, but now divided, the Economites still retaining a large share in the stock of the railroad, partly for the benefit of the company and partly for the value of the investment.

They are also now sole owners of a railroad some six miles long, which connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Way at Darlington, in Beaver county, Pa., and extends to a tract of land of about 1,000 acres, containing valuable mines of bituminous and cannel coal. In order to facilitate the sale of this property, they have in view the laying out, in the near future, of a new village on the east Island Run oil region. If they succeed in striking oil they will benefit both themselves and the owners of *adjoining* tracts, and if they fail they are ready to sell the property for less.

The town of Old Brighton, (now called Beaver Falls,) containing some five hundred acres of land, now laid out in town lots, together with one of the finest water powers in the country, belongs to the Society, it having fallen into their hands in the way indicated above. They are now selling out the lots and water power privileges at low rates, for the accommodation of those whose means are limited.

THE OIL BUSINESS.

But their largest and most profitable outside investment is a large tract of land, of some 6,000 acres, opposite Titusville, in Warren county, Pa. This was originally purchased as a lumber region, for the supply of their own wants and to meet the extensive demand for lumber which is made at their saw-mill in Economy. Connected with this original purchase is another smaller body of land, which they took originally in payment of a bad debt, and also for its lumber.

This latter tract has since proved to be valuable oil territory, and it is here that the Society now carry on the business which has been a large source of income for the last four years. When the oil was first discovered, as it was a great and unexpected addition to the value of the land, they generously entrusted the management of it to their former proprietor, with such a share in the profits as enabled him to retrieve his shattered fortune and place his family in independent circumstances. They then took the whole business into their own hands.

What may be the present value of the entire estate and possessions of the Society, and how large their annual income, the writer has not troubled himself particularly to inquire, nor does it concern the great public to be minutely informed. Nor has it been deemed necessary to indulge in any curiosity speculation in regard to the question which every one ready to ask, but which no one answers, viz: Why? What is to become of all this property after the present members of the Society shall have passed away? Some of them expect, even yet, that the Lord will come in his glory before they are all gone. Those who live long enough will see.

The religious belief and practice of the Harmonists, is an interesting subject which might well occupy another article, but it is thought proper to defer this topic for the present, and to devote a chapter in a pamphlet or book volume into which it is proposed to throw this series of articles in an enlarged and corrected form.

A. W.

The Cotton Crop of Georgia.

A private letter from a gentlemen residing in Georgia says: "I think the expectation of a large crop of cotton this year will be disappointed. In 1860 Georgia produced 731,000 bales of cotton and 62,067,652 pounds of rice. For these products and other agricultural pursuits, we had 462,198 slaves—now none. During Sherman's march through the State, by desertion and emigration to other States, it is estimated, and I think justly, that the number was diminished 100,000. Since the emancipation, the negro women no longer work in the field. The children over ten years of age who could pick cotton and do other light labor in the field that the amounts that to be given to our Government, and Williams Colleges of this State, and the sum of $1,000,000 upon Boston for homes for the poor. These gifts Mr. Peabody has desired to make to show his interest in the education and general welfare of the people of his native State. It may be interesting to some persons, who like to see the name of a man living, to embody a public dinner, on the ground that he was not sufficiently loyal during the war, to know

The Daily Commercial

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

TURNIPS.

July is the month for sowing turnip seed. Ruta bags and sweet Russian should be sown immediately; varieties which mature sooner such as yellow Aberdeen, strap leaf, &c., may be put in the latter part of the month, and they will be in season to make bottom during the cool weather of October and November.

CELERY.

This is a crop too seldom cultivated in farmers' gardens. The usual practice has been to transplant in trenches for the convenience of earthing up as the plants grow, but this is apt to get the roots into a lean soil unless the ground is worked very deep. A better way for those who wish to set the plants just a little below the surface and bank up the earth as the plants grow. The best rotted material for earthing up celery should be clean so as not to taint the tender stalks. The roots should stand in a very rich, fine soil, so as to insure a quick growth for the plants. Clean sawdust and wood shavings are sometimes used to advantage in hilling up. The early part of July is a good time to set out the plants.

TRAINING PEACH TREES.

Training peach trees is a good deal like training grape vines. Commence in the spring and continue to shorten in until the middle of July. The summer pruning of peaches should be exchanged carefully so as not to shock the vitality of the tree by too much cutting at any one time. Cut with a view of having the tree grow low-branched and open-headed.

TOBACCO JUICE FOR BUGS.

To keep bugs from vines and fleas from cabbage, soak refuse tobacco or tobacco stems in water, and with this liquid syringe the vines or plants, then powder them over with lime dust. Mr. Quinn, a well-known New Jersey gardener, says this is a perfect protection.

LIME FOR BUGS.

A correspondent says: On the 22d of June I discovered the bugs had begun to destroy my vines at a rapid rate. The same day I sprinkled about a table-spoonful of slacked lime directly under each vine—Hubbard squash, pumpkin and cucumber. To-day (25th) I have examined the plants, and have found a single one destroyed by the bugs since the slackened lime was applied. Whoever chooses, can try it at little expense.

CHOLIC IN HORSES.

A Wisconsin correspondent of the New York Farmers' Club prescribes this remedy for cholic in horses: Put the patient where he can lie down and keep as easy as possible. Saturate a blanket in boiling hot water and throw over the horse using its back and sides. Sprinkle salt on the lines, forward of the hips. When the blanket cools renew the application till relieved. The horse will need 110 degrees of heat.

GRAPE VINES.

Keep the shoots tied up. Thin freely, especially on vines fruiting the first time. Pinch the laterals to one leaf; if they push again, repeat the pinching, reducing each new growth to one leaf. Bearing laterals should be stopped at three or four leaves beyond the last bunch. Hand-pick beetles and caterpillars.

ASPARAGUS.

Now that cutting has ceased, encourage as much growth as possible to repair the loss. A dressing of manure will not come amiss, and weeds should be kept from the bed until the tops smother it. If the larvæ of the beetle appear—small, black, leaf-like bodies—cut all infested branches and burn them.

CARE OF ANIMALS.

Animals of all kinds require the farmer's attention during July as much as any other month; that is, a lack of needed care is just as injurious. See that all have pure water—if possible, running water—at all times. Change pastures often enough, so that none shall get very short, and provide extra feed of corn, peas, oats, oats, oats, clover and wilted before feeding, if there is any failure of pasturage. Feed and water well the cattle and horses well, regularly, and give regular rest. Take care of harness or yoke galls, bathing with cold water and shifting the harness, padding it, or the yokes of cattle.

CURING HAY.

Stir well as soon as it is sun is hot, and when the grass is well wilted and hot, rake it into rows; turn these frequently, shaking out wet locks until say 9 o'clock; then cock up and let these lie a day or two, if need be, but empty on the first convenient sunshine after the next day to which the cocks stand and when dried through; then get the hay in. This curing in the cock is especially good for clover, but all hay is sweeter for it. If should never get dry or parched. If dried slowly, the juices have a sort of honey-like character, and will neither sour, mold nor ferment in the mow, but will blue the leaves and heads drop off.

WEEDS.

Very weedy land may be completely cleaned by diligently allowing no weeds to grow large, and frequently stirring the soil so as to cause new crops continually to sprout. Wet weather should be taken advantage of, too.

ONIONS.

Thorough weeding and thinning are more necessary to success with this crop than to any other. Every weed must be kept down, and if good bulbs are desired, thin to three or four inches in the rows. Boiling water, poured through a colander is one of the best remedies for the maggot. When the tops of potato onions fall over, pull them.

RAISING RADISH SEED.

The finest and most shaped roots are selected and transplanted to rows two and a half feet apart, setting them down to the leaves. They should be watered at planting, and afterward if they need it, until they start to grow. They will soon throw up stems and produce pods which are gathered as they come to maturity.

FOWLS.

Give hogs as much space as possible, if confined, throwing them fresh sods daily, and a season grass will be a good part of their living. Provide clean gravel and lime, and a good dusting box, and lime-wash the houses, nest-boxes, and roosts frequently. A hen with chicken or with do little scratching if each food is tied up in a little bag or toed on old stocking, and the brood will do much good in the garden.

LIQUID MANURES ON SOIL.

Calcareous dry soils absorb about six times as much ammonia from liquid manures as the sterile sandy soil. Liquid manure in contact with calcareous soil becomes much richer in lime, while during its passage through sandy soil it becomes more pure in substance, as the calcareous soil absorbs much more potash than sandy soil. Chloride of sodium is not absorbed to any considerable extent by either soil. Both soils remove most of the phosphoric acid from liquid manure, which in passing through calcareous soil becomes richer in silicia. Study, therefore, the nature of both your soil and the manure applied.

BUSHELS OF CORN IN THE EAR.

A bushel of ears of corn is obviously a measure full of ears of corn, heaped a full peck above the rim; but a bushel of corn in the ear is as obviously a bushel of corn, when the cobs counted out. By common consent the cobs that hold a bushel of corn are allowed to weigh twelve pounds, and so, where the weight of a bushel of corn is fixed legally at fifty-eight pounds, that of a bushel of corn on the ear is legally fixed in many States at seventy pounds.

SHOEING REFRACTORY HORSES.

A thick blanket is in its first place thrown over the head of the horse to prevent it from seeing anything. A man then takes his position in front of the horse, and on the first sign of kicking or resistance of any kind, administers one or two smart blows on the side of its head, leaving his hands for some time on the smitten part. The horse gets frightened and allows the shoeing process to be finished without interruption. This simple remedy has succeeded where all the previously used means have failed.

LOSS OF QUEEN BEES.

Soon after they swarm, the queens, when on a bridal trip, and enjoying the society of the drones, as they course through the air, become so intoxicated with their amorous enjoyment, as to be confounded on their return, not recognizing their distinctive homes. They mistakingly land in a foreign colony, only to meet a sudden death by the subject of a queen whose jealousy prompts them to the attack. Should we inspect a hive about this time and find no eggs or brood, it is a proof positive that it has no queen. The usual time for this is about twenty days after the issue of the first swarm. Again, if the bees answer the drones to remain in the hive long after the general massacre—say to the first of September or October—it is a never failing sign that the queen is wanting, or that she is in an unhealthy condition. In short, to state the stock should be supplied with a queen immediately, or united to another.—*Flanders.*

SOILING COWS.

Few farmers get into the way of soiling cows, except those to whom it is a very important thing to keep up the supply of milk, as when it is furnished to city customers, who will be lost for the season if they cannot have their regular quantity of every day, or when the milk is taken to a cheese factory, and the farmer's income bears direct relation to the number of pounds of milk he furnishes. It will pay to cut the best grass on the farm to feed green, rather than to have the milk fall off so much as not to regain its full flow when the dry spell is past. Corn, oats sorghum, and millet may be sowed any time, and will make either pasturage or green fodder. Turnips, sowed thick, rape seed also, or seed all any of the cabbage or turnip family, will make green forage in very short time. When cut and fed, green fodder should always be suffered to wilt considerably, as it loses water rapidly, saves weight in carting from the field, and is better masticated and digested.

THE SHEEP GAD FLY.

The great distress which sheep suffer from the attacks of this insect (the Oestrus Ovis) can hardly be imagined by one who has not seen it. It lays its eggs in July and August, chiefly in the nostrils. That death is occasioned by grubs in the head is not probable, but when great numbers exist in the head of a sheep, the irritation they produce, especially when they take their departure in May and June, is great, but little or nothing can be done for the poor sheep. Snuff up the nose is quite an efficient preventative. It should be applied repeatedly during the summer and even when smeared above the nystrils has the desired effect, and does not run off so soon. Hence it is that, as no passage can be discovered for the grubs to get into or out of the frontal sinuses cavities in the bone between the eyes, many suppose that the tar prevents the fly laying its eggs in the bones of the forehead. The eggs are laid in the nostrils, as above stated, the grubs hatched, work their way up into the head, passing through the very thin bones. It is said, too, that the merinos with their woolly foreheads are not troubled with them, but this we cannot believe without further evidence, as it is a matter not covered by our own experience. Very few sheep are free from these grubs, and from one to more than twenty are found. Captain Small, of White county, Indiana, thinks his sheep are killed by them. He reports taking twenty-one from one sheep. H. H. Cook also attributes the death of his sheep to the same cause, but his Spanish Merinos are never troubled.

ADDITION AMONG COWS.

Mr. X. A. Willard, of Herkimer county, New York, who is on a visit to the dairymen of England, writes to the Utica *Herald* of a visit to the dairy of Mr. Bullmen, of Cornwall, where he found that abortion among cows is of no unusual occurrence in that district, and Mr. Bullmen remarked that it is always preceded by the foot disease or foot rot, or by foot and tongue disease. A year or so ago he had twenty or more that aborted, and has been troubled more or less for years. He advises immediate removal of the aborting stock from the herd, and thorough ventilation of stables, with free use of cl- orde of lime. He says it is important to get the herd in a healthy condition. When foot rot makes its appearance, so abortion may be anticipated or is near at hand. Upon such farms as the cattle are thus afflicted, I am rather of the impression that foot rot precedes abortion in the stock of Herkimer and Oneida, New York, and the suggestion may be of some value to our farmers at home."

There is a spice of probability in this idea as veterinarians are generally of opinion that both the above disorders may proceed from the same cause, viz., the eating of ergot on spurred rye of June grass. But it seems hardly possible that with all their investigations on this subject, the dairymen of Herkimer &c. should have overlooked this possible fact.

TO MAKE BLACKBERRY WINE.

Take ripe fruit—mash it into a pulp with a heavy wooden maul, and throw this into a vat—a tight barrel, with the head out)—and continue adding new pulp till the barrel is full. This may occupy a week or ten days. The fermentation will throw the fruit pulp to the top, while the seed that have been separated will sink to the bottom. When this occurs draw off the clear liquor from the vat, by a faucet, a few inches from the bottom, into the barrel you intend to keep the wine in. Then, to the pulp that remains in the vat, add one half the measure of water that there has been pure juice drawn off. Mix and stir this, and leave it until the pulp rises again, and draw off the clear liquor into the barrel. Put the pulp into a coarse crash bag, and press it as dry as possible, and add the liquor to the barrel, when you will now be full. Add to each gallon of liquor two or three pounds of light yellow or white sugar. Two pounds will make a wine about the strength of claret; three pounds make a strong wine, which, at two years old, will pass for good port.

The wine is now making itself, and will throw off at the open bung, all the impurities. The barrel should be kept full by the addition of liquor kept for that purpose, and if that gives out, sweetened water will do. When the impu- Flies are all thrown out, put the bung in lightly, and bore a gimlet hole in it or the barrel, as the fermentation is declined, to allow the escape of the gas. When this is done, the bung is taken out. This can be kept plugged, if care is taken to open it once a day to relieve the pressure of the gas. When the fermentation has gone far enough—that is, never can too wine is the proper time, which the wine maker must judge by the taste—rack the wine off into a sulphured barrel, and bung it up tightly, and let stand for a year. The fermentation is now stopped, and the wine is sound and remains unaltered for several years, improving more by age in strength and flavor. It may be drawn off again if any new fermentation be set up, and the barrel again sulphured; but this seldom occurs.

As the bitter principle of blackberries is in the seed, care should be taken, at the first drawing off, to get as few as possible into the barrel. However large quantities are used, if the wine is for medical purposes the bitter principle had best be left in it. An ordinary cellar is cool enough to keep wine. Time spinning is not necessary.

To sulphur a barrel, wash it out with cold water; then add some brimstone and dip into it two strips of cotton cloth an inch wide and a foot long. Attach these to a wire bent at the upper end; set them on fire and put into a barrel through the bung hole, the wire, keeping them near the bung. When the barrel is burned out, take out the charred cloth, cover the bung hole and let the barrel stand for 24 hours, and then rinse it with cold water, and it is ready for use.

This blackberry wine is a certain cure for diarrhœa, taken in doses of a wine glass, three or four times a day, and a very refreshing drink in summer, with cold water and sugar to taste.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

Three Nights More

Of the Great Panorama of the Southern Rebellion, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

jy23-7

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city and Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or sent by the post the principal corners in the city and Allegheny. Terms reasonable. One of the same.

jy26-1y

OUR GRAND

GIFT CONCERT,

Advertised for July 4th will positively be given at

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.

FIRST CLASS MUSICAL TALENT ENGAGED.

GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF

$70,000

Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including City Property, Greenbacks, Fine Farms, &c.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.

No blanks. A gift for every ticket holder.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Fine Three story Brick Residence, corner Canal and Chestnut street, Allegheny	$14,000
1 Brick Residence, No. 17 Grant street, Pittsburgh	6,500
1 Brick Store House, No. 17 Anderson street, Allegheny	5,000
5 Fine Building Lots in Center of East Liberty, near P. R. R. depot	2,800
5 City Lots, Nos. 13, 16, 17, 18 and 19 Roberts, Pittsburgh	2,500
1 gift in Greenbacks	$1,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	750
1 gift in Greenbacks	250
1 gift in Greenbacks	125
1 gift in Greenbacks	75
1 gift in Greenbacks	50
1000 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each	10,000
200 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each	1,000
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $2 each	1,000
2,000 gifts of good, interesting Books	2,000
1 Grand Square Piano Forte	700
1 Fine Horse and Top Buggy	700
10 gifts of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines	1,000
10 gifts of excellent Musicons	1,000
10 gifts of Silver Tea Sets	2,000
Viz: A Dian ond Rings, 2 Diamond Pins, 4 fine Gold Watches, &c.	
11 gifts of Western Farms, to-wit:	

Nine in Missouri,

LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

Four in Shannon county, One of 251 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each; Two in Texas county each 160 acres. One in Ripley county of 160 Acres and Two in Carter county of 160 Acres each. Two Farms in Marathon county, Wisconsin, 160 and 80 Acres, respectively. All fine Farming Land in good settlements.

Also 40 Inserted and 120 each in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek, Venango county, Pa. Including three flowing wells and four productive wells in that wonderful region. These interests will be presented as FULLY PAID and free from all charge to the holders of said wells, &c., on hand.

Persons wishing to examine deeds or certain articles of the above property can be accommodated at the office of the Company, where can be obtained Warranties Deeds given for all the above Real Estate, which can be seen at the office of the Company. The gift HOLDERS' NAMES, ADDRESSES AND TICKET NUMBERS CAREFULLY KEPT, so that ALL MAY RECEIVE JUSTICE. THEY NEED NOT ATTEND IN PERSON OR NOT. Our smallest gifts are photographs of distinguished persons.

The drawing will take place after the concert, for each ticket in succession, and the gifts will be appointed by the Ticket Holders present to some interested party, and when that the gifts are distributed to parties not present, the result will be published in the Greenbacks, Deeds, &c., forwarded by express.

Persons living in ALLEGHENY WAY BE IN EVERY Town and Village, within 500 miles of Pittsburgh, to whom liberal inducements are offered.

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4 50
10 Tickets to one address	9 00
50 Tickets to one address	43 50
100 Tickets to one address	85 00

The tickets being few, send up your order, and send on your orders with the name and address plainly, of each ticket holder.

Number of tickets limited, increased to 70,000. Price $1 each. They are for sale at our office,

NO. 70 FIFTH ST.,

2d Floor, Chronicle Building, Pittsburgh.

And at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Orders may be sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage. Send for circulars.

Money may be sent at our risk, either by draft, postoffice order, express or registered letters.

We refer to the entire citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

N. B.—Although our tickets issued for the 4 is last, were nearly all sold, yet it become absolutely necessary to defer our drawing for 26 days, to do our ticket agents time to correct their reports. We must positively have the Name, Postoffice address, and Number of each person's ticket, on hand by the 30th inst., to our ticket holders, ourselves or our references. Of course tickets issued after this date are good for the 30th, and have an equal interest in all the gifts.

Agents must be careful to forward reports so as to reach us the 28th inst., as we must will certainly take place on the 30th without fail.

No charge for admission to the gift concert.

It will be seen that we have added some very valuable city property to our list, at a much lower price.

All communications should be addressed to

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Manufacturers of all kinds of

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COAL, COAL.

Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.

GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON. Sec'y and Treas'r

Miners and shippers of best

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,

For gas manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.

Barges loaded with dispatch.

Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.

Office, 21 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

L. N. PATTERSON, Superintendent.

je23-3m-eod

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY

is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal

YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,

NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se5-1y

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au3-1y

SHIP CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Axes, Adzes, Bevills, Augur Bits, Rules, &c., at

JOS. WOODWELL & CO'S.,

cor. Second and Wood sts.,

Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES

jy19 Pittsburgh.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY

NATIONAL BANK,

No. 33 Fifth Street.

CAPITAL - - - $500,000.

DISCOUNTS DAILY AT 12 M.

Deposits received and collections made on all accessible points on the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RHODES, Pres. pro tem.

R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

JOSHUA RHODES, of J. Rhodes & Co.,

C. C. HUSSEY, of Hussey, Wells & Co.,

REESE OWENS, of F. Sellers & Co.,

D. R. GALWAY, No. 337 Liberty Street,

J. W. COOK, of Anderson, Cook & Co.,

THOS. S. BLAIR, of Shoenberger & Co.,

JAS. T. WOOD, of Wood, Matthews & Co.,

R. P. SMYTH, of Chess, Smyth & Co.,

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR. jy11-ss

FIRST

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

Capital - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

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JAMES M'CANDLESS, ALLEN KIRPATRICK,

CHARLES M'CLURE, WM. JOHNSTON,

WM. H. BROWN, WM. S. HAVEN,

JOHN MELLON. jy24-eod

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.

All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.

(Late Secretary of State.)

H. B. FRY,

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NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Gold, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government, State, Railway, Mining and Express Securities negotiated on the most favorable current terms. Any information promptly furnished by mail.

my22-3mosd

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of drafts, issuing Bills of Exchange, Receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853 will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Bankers and dealers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The new bank will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,

ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. BAILEY,

WILLIAM HOLMES, JOHN H. AINSWORTH,

THOS. WORTHMAN, JOHN WILSON,

W. K. NEVILLE,

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

se7

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

Time and Distance Indicator,

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Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

NEW STYLES

OF

GOLD CHAINS

SLEEVE BUTTONS

AND

FINGER RINGS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 Fifth Street.

jy23 OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To the Millinery Trade.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in

Straw and Millinery Goods.

BONNETS AND HATS

In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Millinery Goods.

FULL LINES OF

BONNET SILKS, RIBBONS and FLOWERS, RUCHES, ILLUSION, CRAPES, LACES, FRAMES, BLONDS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and ORNAMENTS, BONNET and HAT BLOCKS, SHAKER HOODS, &c.

As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

ap18 77 & 79 Market street.

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES,

STATUARY, BUSTS, FOUNTAINS,

Architectural Decorations, Designs and Models of Every Description, at the most Reasonable Rates.

I. BROOME,

90 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

jy19-3m

SUGAR—

200 hhds Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars, 10 hhds choice Cuba; 20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by

my17. MILLER & RICKETSON.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

20 bf. bbls. Prime Roll Butter;

10 tubs Prime Roll Butter.

For sale by

jy23 J. B. CANFIELD.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg, Turnpike, with 1½ miles of Plank Road, and 1 mile of the Pittsburgh, Virginia Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This Farm contains a small orchard of the finest quality of LIME-STONE AND COAL under the land by small veins, watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER, the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame Dwelling House, STONE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other out buildings. There is also upon the Farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm is now for sale cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of

S. & W. GILL,

No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,

my26-3m or of James White, on the premises.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, it contains 146 acres all in timber land and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fences. The improvements are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. Hereditaments are set to APPLE ORCHARDS selected fruit, all young. A VINEYARD of 15 ACRES OF CATAWBA GRAPES in full bearing. The farm generally is well watered with SPRINGS, LARGE SPRING and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing and fruit cultivation. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ADDISON LEECH.

jy21-6m Leechburg, Pa.

SAW AND GRIST MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate in Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 146 acres all in timber land and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fences. The improvements are

The Grist Mill

situate at the same place, and run by the same power. It also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUN OF STONES AND A GOOD, VALUABLE 14 HORSE POWER ENGINE, and can manufacture 100 BARRELS OF FLOUR every day. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade. For full information, apply or address

ADDISON LEECH,

jy21-6m Leechburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

suitable for a Dairy Farm, in Ross township, 3½ miles from Pittsburgh, near Lightner's old stand, on the Perrysville plank road. The property has a good substantial Gothic House, containing nine rooms, with hot and cold water, and with Tenant House, Stable, House, and 10 best of water; also a large Bank Barn, with stabling for 25. In addition to the above there are 4 outbuildings about 700 feet from the best quality brick, with a large variety of grapes. The Farm contains about 14 acres, all well watered, with the best of pasturage, and is in a high state of cultivation. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars address

JOSEPH HOLBROOK,

Or address Box 206 Allegheny City.

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

Liberal Terms to Settlers.

Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Guyandot Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location, from $1 to $5 per acre. Titles Good. Land unimproved at the extremely low price of four dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the above number of acres. A large settlement already been formed and is daily increasing. Clear title Warranted. For further particulars apply to

WM. H. BRILL, Allegheny City, Pa.,

Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street. my21-dw3m

FOR SALE—

A place of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation, with improvements. Also, a new lot of four rooms, good spring of water, with spring house at the rear of the lot. Also, a new lot of ground, and three two story frames. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,

jy19 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

FOR SALE--

Two adjoining three story Brick Dwellings on Pike street, opposite the depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. One contains 13 rooms, besides bath and hall drying, and the other 12 rooms and attics. The other contains eight rooms and finished attics, with two yard in front. Each lot 24 feet front by 90 feet deep to Mulberry alley.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker,

jy17 No. 102 Fourth street.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—10 building lots, having each a front on Bedford street, of 20 feet and extending 116 feet to Wilson's alley, a short distance beyond the water basin in the East end, offered at the low price of $25 per lot, on easy terms. Apply at once to

jy18 B. McLAIN & CO., 122 4th street.

FOR SALE—

500 acres Coal, near Mansfield, and 600 acres near Nottingham, on Monongahela River and Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker,

jy17 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of Baker station, on Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. The railroad runs directly through the property. 150 acres of the same is fit for cultivation. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

No. 102 Fourth street, or

jy3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—

106 ACRES COAL,

situated one mile west of Baker station, on Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

No. 102 Fourth street, or

jy2 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

BRICK HOUSES

FOR SALE,

In the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. The undivided One-half of the FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 11 HIGH, would respectfully offer for sale for the collection of rents, leasing, &c. Also, to rent or receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853 will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Bankers and dealers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

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THOS. WORTHMAN, JOHN WILSON,

W. K. NEVILLE,

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

se7

HOUSE

FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well-built, two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, on second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,

my24-eodtf 113 Penn street

FOR SALE—NEWCKLEY RESIDENCE.

Two acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which is a one story frame dwelling containing seven rooms, with cellar under the whole house, the whole house in good repair. Stable and carriage House, excellent cistern and well of water. Fruit are good. Terms easy. Three acres in forest trees, near the house; gold grapery, and shoulding in the rear.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

my2 Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from the depot. It contains 11 acres of Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellar underneath, with all the necessary outbuildings on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

ja13-tf J. S. KING

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plats, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,

ap9-tf Attorney at Law.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL. J. C. M'COMBS.

MACKRELL & M'COMBS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 89 Grant Street,

my25 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

No. 71 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH.

my18

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment.)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of G. B. M. Smith,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the government. Pamphlets procured. se5-tf

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Persons having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.

J. K. SMITH & CO.

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

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E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER.

se No. 72 Penn'a. Avenue.

HOTELS.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

Formerly Girard House,

Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

This Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, newly painted, papered, carpeted and new furniture and bedding throughout. Location central, and connection with all the railroads. Every attention will be given to guests.

S. H. RIAL,

jy26 PROPRIETOR.

WHITE HOUSE,

PERRYSVILLE, ALLEGHENY, COUNTY, PA.

J. F. D. BEATING, Proprietor.

This pleasantly located is within a short drive of the city, over one of the finest roads in the State—the only road leading from the city now in fact, at all pleasant and to travel. The table is supplied with the best the market can afford, while a choice supply of pure liquors, fine cigars, &c., may be had at the bar. Remember the WHITE HOUSE, Perrysville Plank Road. my24-3m

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.

The first class patronage of the past will be maintained in the future, as in the past.

my30-3m BAKER & FARLEY.

REBER HOUSE—

Cor. Main and Mercer streets,

GREENVILLE PA.

H. C. HENDRICKSON, Prop'r.

POSTOFFICE BOX 59. ap27-3m

DISSOLUTIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a limited partnership upon the following terms, to wit: said partnership shall be conducted under the name and firm of FRY & SCOTT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Window Glass, Lamp Chimneys and Glassware generally. William A. Scott and Henry C. Fry, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, are the general partners, and David M. Long, residing in the same city, is the special partner, said David M. Long has actually contributed twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000), in cash, to the common stock of said partnership, and said partnership is to commence from the 31 day of July, 1866, and terminate July 1, 1869.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT,

HENRY C. FRY,

DAVID M. LONG.

PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1866. jy7-6w

HENRY C. FRY, (Gen. Partner.) DAVID M. LONG (Spec. Partner.)

WM. A. SCOTT.

CRESCENT FLINT GLASS CO.

FRY & SCOTT,

SUCCESSORS TO

LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEAL

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

LARGE BREAD! LARGE BREAD!—We call attention to the advertisement of George Raynor, in another column. Persons in want of anything in his line will find it to their interest to give him a call at 188 Beaver street, Allegheny.

BASE BALL MATCH.—The first nine of the Eureka Base Ball Club of this city, will start for Latrobe this morning at eight o'clock, when they will play a friendly game with the Loyalhanna Base Ball Club of that place. A pleasant time is anticipated.

THE CHICAGO GIFT CONCERT.—For the information of several correspondents we have ascertained that Messrs. Wiggins, Bradford & Co's Chicago Gift Concert, which was to have taken place on the 9th inst., has been indefinitely postponed. The reason we did not learn.

THE WHOLE ARGUMENT IN A NUT-SHELL.—The reason why Sozodont has supplanted all other dentrifices is, that for the furnishing promptness they fail to Keep, this peerless vegetable preparation quickly performs. When once adopted by man or woman, it is never relinquished.

NUISANCE COMPLAINED OF.—A correspondent, "J. A. M.," desires, through the columns of the COMMERCIAL, to call the attention of the city authorities to the nuisance on Irwin street, opposite the Scott House. The nuisance is in the shape of carts, wagons and all manner of vehicles, which obstruct the entrance to the hotel, especially on the days the horse market is held. The presence of a police officer, it is suggested, would tend very materially to abate the nuisance.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column of the sale at auction on Saturday next of valuable improved property in South Pittsburgh. This property is beautifully situated, being within convenient distance of the city, in a healthy and delightful neighborhood. Parties desiring property so improved and eligibly located should give the above their attention, as it is one of those opportunities to secure a homestead that rarely occur. E. Day, the owner, will be on the premises daily until after sale to show the grounds.

CONFECTIONERY ROBBED IN WASHINGTON.—Our correspondent "J. S. T.," writing under date of Washington, July 23d, 1866, says: A confectionery and eating saloon of this place, belonging to Mr. Long in addition, was burglariously entered late Saturday night or early Sunday morning, and goods, such as wine, cheese, cigars, &c., to a considerable amount carried off. The thieves obtained the entrance into the saloon through the window in the rear of the building by boldly chopping the sashter to pieces with some sharp instrument. One fellow fell on a party of four young men and one young "lady," who were having a social time on Saturday afternoon "all to themselves," out in a hollow about one and a half miles from town. The picnic party will have a hearing this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Our National Game.

The College Nine of Canonsburg and nine of the Hygeia Club, of this city played an interesting match of base ball on Saturday, in which the former were victorious. The first nine of the Hygeia Club would not play, and the contest was fought by nine of the less proficient members of the Club. The thanks of the Hygeian nine are tendered the Canonsburg nine for their kind treatment. Mr. Frank Coleman is much praised for his impartial ruling as Umpire, in which capacity he is without a superior in Western Pennsylvania. The following is the score:

COLLEGE NINE.	H.	B.	L.	P.	O.	HYGEIA NINE.	H.	B.	L.	P.	O.
Forsyth, 2 b	3	4	2	4	3	Pearson, p	2	4	3	0	3
O'Neal, s. s	6	4	2	2	0	Bayne, c	1	5	0	0	8
Mahl, 1 b	3	3	2	9	0	White, 3 b	1	3	0	1	0
Scott, c	3	3	2	8	1	Ewing, 1 b	0	3	1	0	0
Reber, c. f	1	3	1	1	0	Orr, c. f	1	2	1	2	0
Mc urey, p	0	1	1	0	2	Herron, l. f	1	2	2	0	0
Porter, l. f	0	2	1	1	0	Brady, 2 b	0	2	1	2	2
Marshall, 1 b	2	1	1	2	0	Sproul, c. f	1	4	3	1	0
Mc. arell, r. f	1	2	1	0	0	Busterfield, r. f	1	4	1	0	0
Total	27	27	9				9	27	7		

HYGEIA BASE BALL INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
College Nine	6	21	4	2	12	4	6	9	2	66
Hygeia Nine	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5

Umpire—Frank Coleman.
Scorers—College Nine—H. Robert Moore; Hygeia—T. M. Magee.

Obstruction of Passenger Railway Tracks.

On Saturday, Judge Stowe delivered a written opinion in the case of John Orr, plaintiff in Error, vs. The Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway. It will be remembered that John Orr was sued some time ago, for a malicious (as they alleged) obstruction of their track on Lacock street, Allegheny. At this point, the space between the track and sidewalk is not wide enough for a wagon to stand without obstructing the track on one side, or driving on the pavement on the other, and as this state of affairs was the occasion of many disputes between teamsters unloading coal, and the car drivers, the first claiming a reasonable time, and the latter allowing no time at all for throwing off their load, it was hoped that in this case would decide how far a Passenger Railroad has a monopoly of the street, and what the rights of teamsters are in such cases.

But as there were so many objections taken to the proceedings before the Alderman, and the case was won on the second of them, the Court could not decide upon the merits of the case, which involved more of the merits of the case, and Mr. Orr could not have the gratification that clear vindication which he otherwise would have obtained. The point decided, however, is one of great importance, as it illustrates in the interpretation of the law protecting railroads from obstruction. The Court decided that the act of Assembly making "malicious and willful obstruction" a penal offense, and the first step must be a warrant before a magistrate, and not a mere action of debt for five dollars. This decision practically decides the principle contended for in the case of the teamsters, for no man is going to swear against a teamster, who is honestly and with as much speed as possible throwing off his load, and certainly not on oath of "maliciously" and "willfully" obstructing the track.

In the case of another character, tried before him, Judge Stowe ruled that the law in favor of the teamsters to this extent: "That a teamster, or common carrier of any kind, has a right in unavoidable cases to obstruct a public street as long as may be necessary to deliver his load to his customer, although a passenger railway track be thereby obstructed."

OAKLAND PARK TRACK.

The Trot Under Saddle Yesterday—"Annie Laurie" Wins the Race—"Joe" and "General Thomas" Distanced—Another Big Trot on the Tapis, Etc.

The final trot between "Annie Laurie," "Joe" and "General Thomas," postponed from last Friday, in consequence of a storm, took place yesterday afternoon over the Oakland Park Track. The day and track were both auspicious, and the turfmen in the city and vicinity generally were expected to be present, but inadequate publicity having been given to the race, very few persons witnessed it. A trot was advertised between "A." and "Rattling Jack," but it was set aside in order to allow this final test of speed, in which so much interest had been manifested. It terminated in a failure, a single heat deciding the question of speed, "Joe" won the two first heats in good time, but it was hardly expected that he could accomplish much under saddle, unless as a pacer. He is a thorough bred bay gelding, and his speed is no longer a mooted question among turfmen, besides many have long since believed that they could beat his time with their stock, have utterly failed to do so, and in the two match, "Joe" going under saddle is not "Joe's" *forte*. In harness or before a wagon he outs "Annie Laurie" and "General Thomas," without a great deal of effort, as he has demonstrated on two occasions. "General Thomas" has made quarters in 37 under the saddle, but he is not equal to "Annie Laurie," for he trotted yesterday as far as the third, two are concerned, failed to give satisfaction, although it was scarcely expected that the race would terminate in favor of either than the mare. It was nearly half-past four o'clock when the decision was rendered, the wagons were then all repaired to the stand. The choice of the pole fell to "Joe," the outside of the track to "Annie Laurie," and the centre to "General Thomas." The word "go" was given without any reference whatever to "Joe's" position or gait. "Joe" evidently did not intend to trot, pacing being his favorite gait under the saddle, hence he was scarcely considered in the race.

First Heat.—Annie Laurie" and "Joe" got the score together, and immediately let out their speed for the lead. "Joe" broke a few hundred feet from the score, which left him in the rear of the others. "Annie Laurie" and "General Thomas" had a little brush for the lead, but it naturally fell to the mare, and she proceeded to open a wide gap between herself and the horses. The latter were urged with a good deal of spirit, but "General Thomas" broke up under it, and "Joe's" driver undertook to close the gap between "Annie Laurie" and "General," but he failed, as the "General" quickly got back to his legitimate gait and kept the distance open between them. By this time "Annie Laurie" was fully fifteen lengths ahead and just entering upon the stretch to the half mile pole, and as she did so "Joe" made a successful effort to get "General Thomas," but he broke up again about half way down the stretch, and the "General" lapped him almost instantly. The mare won by twenty lengths ahead, coming home at an easy rate, "Joe" and "General Thomas" were so far in the rear that it was evident they must soon be distanced, and so it proved, thus giving the heat and race to the mare in 2:47.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND PARK TRACK, Monday, July 23, 1866.—To trot under saddle. Premium, fifty dollars and the entrance fees; mile heats, best three in five to rule.

F. Musgrave entered b'k' m, "Annie Laurie" 1
H. R. Van Voorhis entered b. g. "Joe." dist.
Samuel Beltler entered g. g. "General Thomas." ..... dist.
Time—2:47.

ANOTHER GREAT TROT.

We understand that a rare treat is in store for the lovers of good breed. On Thursday a trot is to take place, at Oakland Park, between two of the most noted horses known in this section of the State. This trot will be conducted with the strictest regard to fairness, and the rules governing races adhered to without regard to friend or foe. The utmost care will be taken to render the day's sport one of the finest ever enjoyed by the turfmen of Pittsburgh, and, as we know the individuals who have control of the affair, we predict it will be *the treat of the season*. No "Amazing drivers" will be allowed on the track, and the first attempt at unfairness will be met with a severe penalty. The trot will be no fizzle, which means to a sulky, mile heats, to be three in five to rule, for a purse of five hundred dollars. The following entries are a sufficient guarantee for the character of this trot.

Major Van Voorhis names b. m. Mary Ann.
Felix Lafferty names b. m. American Star.
Major Monroe names b. h. Joe.
Morris Pyle names b. m. Josephine.

TROTTING AT THE EASTERN EXCHANGE.

A rattling trot is announced to come off tomorrow afternoon at the Eastern Exchange Driving Park, East Liberty. Among the entries are "Annie Laurie" and "Joe," two fleet-footed trotter's. A rare day's sport is insured. See advertisement.

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN OVERLOOKED.—A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" "Throat Disease." Public confidence in their are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief. T-TH-SSW

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. 3

EXCURSION OF A BASE BALL CLUB.—The first nine of the Enterprise Club left yesterday for Altoona, and will give a specimen of their science in that borough to-day.

BASE BALL.—The twelfth match of base ball between the Mutual Club, of East Liberty, and the Atlantic Club, of Allegheny, will be played this afternoon upon the grounds of the latter club. The game will undoubtedly be interesting and the contest will be close.

FASHION MAGAZINES.—Frank Leslie's *Gazette* and Mme. Demorest's *Mirror*, for August, have been received at Pidcock's. Both magazines are excellent numbers, being profusely illustrated with plain and colored fashion plates, and containing the usual amount of interesting and useful reading.

SEMI-ANNUAL PIC NIC.—The members of the Allegheny Social Club will give their first semi-annual pic-nic to-day at McFarland's Grove, Sharpsburg. Ample arrangements have been made for the comfort and pleasured of guests who may attend. The Grove may be reached by the cars of the Oakland Passenger Railway and by those of the Central Railroad.

TEACHERS ELECTED.—The following teachers have been elected for the ensuing year in the Second Ward, Allegheny: Assistant Principal Miss Sue B. Nichol; First Grammar—Lucinda Smoot; Second Grammar—L. V. Brown; Third Grammar—S. Hawley; Fourth Grammar—E. McHenry; Fifth Grammar—M. D. Lecker; Master—First, D. Harris; Second, H. A. Graham; Third, R. McClung; Fourth, Magdie Brown; Primary—First, Sallie A. Druitt; Second, S. A. Foster; Third, Miss E. Hutchinson; Fourth S. A. Stration; Fifth, L. T. Early; Sixth, M. Lindsay. The election of a Principal was postponed.

DISTILLERY FORFEITED.—In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge McCandless, on motion of District Attorney Carnahan, ordered a decree of forfeiture to issue against the distillery owned by Benjamin H. Hook and Morgan R. Wise, and located in Franklin township, Green county. The distillery was seized early last Spring by the Revenue Collector on the District. In consequence of the failure on the part of the proprietors to make proper returns, and on the 27th of last April a libel was filed against it by District Attorney Carnahan. A decision was issued, but time for the proprietors failed to appear in behalf of their property, and the decree of forfeiture was made in consequence of this neglect.

INSURANCE.—We call attention of those who would provide against disaster, to the card of Messrs. S. W. Thompson & Co., who have removed their office to Burke's Building, 59 Fourth street. This energetic firm are prepared to issue policies in fire, marine, life and accident insurance companies of the most reliable character, and will speedily adjust and promptly pay all losses sustained. The speedy settlement of losses incurred by insurance companies is a matter of much importance to policy holders, who frequently find the reverse the rule. Not so with Messrs. Thompson & Co., who, like justice may rely upon it, will fulfill all they promise.

Horrible Accident.

Yesterday morning about eight o'clock, an accident occurred at Bidwell's plow works, on Duquesne Way, in the Fifth ward, to one of the workmen of the establishment, which will undoubtedly result in fatality. A man named Dunning, one of the wood workers, undertook to adjust the main belt upon the pulleys, when he was drawn up to the shafting, the left leg caught below the knee, both arms broken, and the back of his skull fractured. His fellow workmen rushed to his assistance, and found it necessary to cut the belt in order to release him. He was carried to his home, No. 471 Penn street, and medical aid called in, when his physicians decided to amputate his left leg. The operation was successfully performed, and the wounded man was living at 8 late hour last evening. Shortly after the accident occurred he received a letter from Baltimore, announcing the death of his mother. Dunning is about forty-eight years old, a widower, and has two children, the oldest son, a lad of about eighteen years, was with him when the accident occurred.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home Fund.

But ten days remain before the grand United States Prize Concert for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Natic al Orphans' Home Fund will take place in Washington City. The tickets for the Concert are going off rapidly, as the public is discovering that they can be fairly and honestly made. The men under whose management the distribution will take place are known to be of the most reliable character, and are influenced in lending their countenance to the project on account of the patriotic fonts at the achieve. It is confidently believed that all of the tickets will be disposed of previous to the Concert and distribution of prizes, as the rapid sale every where would seem to indicate. The prizes are liberal in amount, and useful and ornamental. Altogether the project is well calculated to be a most popular one, and those designing to invest in the fund to consummate a patriotic purpose should not delay the purchase of their tickets. Tickets may be purchased at Pidcock's, 84 Fifth street, and Hodkiss' store, opposite the Postoffice, Fifth street.

Fatal Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Two Red Skins Unceremoniously Injured.

Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock, engine No. 231, attached to the freight train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, burst her boiler, about half a mile east of the Greensburg tunnel, killing Jay Fayette (a white man), engineer, and John Rowe, brakesman, and severely injuring John Fahnestock, the fireman. The accident, it is supposed, was occasioned by the scarcity of water in the boiler. The locomotive was blown from the track, and three cars were torn to pieces, and the track for a considerable distance was torn up. The track was repaired in a short time, and the trains ran over it on Tuesday morning. The loss of life, occasioned by the bursting of the boiler of this engine was thrown out, and the fireman, John Fahnestock, was severely injured. The engine since that time has been condided unsafe, and its regular engineer of the line of road was firm, with a continue in his caigeons position. He was at the Liberty street station yesterday afternoon when the report of the accident was received, and congratulated himself upon his fortunate escape from death. I am decidedly by all means in favor of advancing the cause of learning among them. I most cordially indorse their efforts to establish schools for them, and will give you all the assistance in my power, for I am the true friend of the black man. No one living desires him to advance in education, refinement and civilization more than I do, and on that depends his future usefulness to himself, his race, and his country."

The following are the amounts, free of tax, to which officers from the rank of Colonel down to Second Lieutenants are entitled under the act of Congress approved July 12, 1866, appropriating three months' pay to those who served till the close of the war: Colonels, $810; Lieutenant Colonels, $764 50; Majors, $720; Captains in command, $513; Adjutant and Regimental Quartermaster, $513; First Lieutenant, $427; Second Lieutenant, $384 75; Cavalry Colonels, $891; Lieutenant Colonels, $842 25; Majors, $801; Captains in command, $608 50; Captains not in command, Assistant Adjutant Generals, Commissaries of Subsistence, and Assistant Quartermasters, $541 50; Lieutenants or Surgeons, $456. Seven thousand claims under this act have already been received at the Pittsburgh paymaster general's office. It is anticipated that a million of dollars will be required to liquidate all thus incurred.

Gen. O. O. Howard, while riding down the Avenue on Saturday morning, came very near meeting with a serious accident. The coupling rod of his carriage broke, and the front wheels becoming detached from the body of the carriage, the horses became frightened. The driver of the carriage was thrown from his seat, and the general dashed violently over the dirt, in falling and yielding 60 per cent. of very fine article of lubricating oil, and 30 per cent. of excellent illuminating oil, entirely free from Naphta or paraffine. The parties who are engaged in this new enterprise, at the shale beds, reside in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Parkersburgh, Ohio, and will employ a capital of $250,000.

The eight churches destroyed by fire in Portland are as follows: The Second Parish or Payson Church, Rev. Dr. Carruthers pastor; the Bethel Congregational Church, Rev. F. Southworth pastor; the Third Parish Society, of which the late Dr. Dwight was pastor; St. Stephen's Church (Episcopal), Rev. Dr. Dalton pastor; the Federal Street Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Shailer pastor; the Pearl Street Universalist Church; the New Jerusalem Society's Church of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic, Bishop Bacon in charge.

Rev. Henry Boehm, one of the early Methodist preachers in this country, born in Pennsylvania in 1780, the last surviving companion and friend of Bishop Asbury, is still living, at the age of ninety-one, and his "Reminiscences," published for the first time since, make a most interesting volume.

The President is said to have determined to remove Issac Newton, the present Commissioner of Agriculture, and John Jeffress, the Superintendent of the Government Printing Office. Numerous applications for both vacancies have already been received.

The Commissioner of Customs has received information of the capture of four or five smuggling vessels off the coast of North Carolina. Some of the cargoes are considered quite valuable.

The Senate Postal Committee finally agreed on Saturday to report favorably on the nomination of A. W. Randall to be Postmaster General. This will make his confirmation sure.

A Washington special of Sunday says: A delegation of colored men, headed by Dr. Randolph, an octoroon of New Orleans, who has long been connected with the education of negroes in Louisiana, had an interview with the President yesterday, and distinctly themselves of the truth or falsity of the charge that he was opposed to the further extension of the negro educational advancement. During the interview the President said on the subject of the education of the black race: "I am decidedly by all means in favor of advancing the cause of learning among them. I most cordially indorse their efforts to establish schools for them, and will give you all the assistance in my power, for I am the true friend of the black man. No one living desires him to advance in education, refinement and civilization more than I do, and on that depends his future usefulness to himself, his race, and his country."

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, July 23—P. M.

—The quotations received from New York this morning were: Gold, 150⅝; eighty-ones, 109¾; five-twenties (old), 108⅜; ten-forties, 98⅛; seven-thirties, 108⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 85; Erie, 86½; Western Union Telegraph, 58⅝; Pennsylvania Coal (Oil), 65; Pittsoleum, 21; United States, 74; Gregory Gold, 19¾; Quartz Hill, 4; Smith and Parmalee, 8¼.

There is no especial change to note. The market is reported as very dull and inactive, and the leading oil stock—Brenneofl—is still on the decline. There are some ugly stories in circulation in regard to the management of this company, and a committee has been appointed to investigate its affairs. It is difficult, however, to imagine what could produce the heavy decline which has so recently occurred in the price of this stock. Its wells are producing as largely as ever, and the presumption is that there is villainy in the management. The *Herald* is severe on this class of investments:

"Gorgeous stock operations, bogus and unsale, and mining shares represent future fortunes too remotely to command much attention. The transactions in both aggregate but a very insignificant amount, and we advise the public to leave them severally alone. Gold, silver and copper mining will undoubtedly be ultimately made profitable in this country, but meanwhile a mushroom crop of stocks will be marketed merely for speculative purposes. These will swell the already stale list of stocks originated by swindling petroleum brokers, who ought, in not a few cases, to be at Sing Sing, instead of at large; and they must be fools indeed who can be victimized after the experience of the past. Most of the worthless petroleum stocks have, however, perished in the same way that the Mutual Coal Company swindle died out—by sheer public neglect."

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, July 21st:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 16	$472,926 47	$ 83,239 50
July 17	437,586 88	80,446 00
July 18	386,667 89	67,231 46
July 19	266,841 03	50,241 00
July 20	339,243 31	81,520 11
July 21	306,262 10	74,301 14
Total	$2,407,641 75	$ 485,059 21

The local stock market is very quiet and devoid of interest. Bank shares are wanted out at lower figures than they have ruled at for the past four weeks. Allegheny County, old bonds, 85; the Compromise five per cent, 74; City Bonds, 85; Allegheny City, 69@70; Pittsburgh 4 per cent, 81@82.

—The stockbrokers of New York, generally express objections to the proposed course of the Internal Revenue department in collecting the tax on sales from all but the complainants in the suits decided by Judge Nelson, and there is an uneasy desire manifested by all of them to secure injunctions in their own favor, which they imagine will be issued as bravely by Judge Nelson as they have been of late in the matter of the excise law by Judge Cardozo. If disappointed in this, however, they have the satisfaction of knowing that, under the new internal law, which will take effect on August 1st, the tax on sales will be in the form of a stamp for one cent on each hundred dollars of the value of the article sold. This will apply to all sales, and cannot prove onerous to any individual or class.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 24, 1866.

BUSINESS.—The market continues inactive with a limited demand for the leading articles. So far as sales to prices we have had no changes to note. Generally speaking, dullness was the order of the day in fact nearly all of the leading articles could not be effected unless holders would agree to make concessions in their views. There being a disposition to have at this time a fine stage of water in fact we have more water than business; the present, however, is the generally considered as the dullest portion of the year. The fall trade will be large, and that of those of our merchants who have orders on in the books for the western markets. They will be able to forward the same in a few days after the rise. The river yesterday gave the names of a fleet of low boats whose destination was the lower markets. A few other boats have left since the 19th. Fayette is reported to be coming to on a large business. The receipts for the week were: Wheat, 22 cars, with 7,169 bushels. Oats, 9 cars, with 5,389 bushels. Corn, 11 cars, 2,976 bushels. Rye, 2 cars, 1,000 bushels. Flour, 1,000 barrels. Potatoes, 1 car load. Hay, 1 car load. Butter, 1 car load. Lard, 1 car load. Bacon, 1 car load. Whiskey, 1 car load. Coal, 1 car load. Lumber, 1 car load. Wool, 1 car load. Hides, 1 car load. Tallow, 1 car load. Feathers